A GRAMMAR

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

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BY PETER PARLEY,

AUTHOR OF TALES ABOUT EUROPE, ASIA, ETC. ETC.

WITH MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.



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ADDRESS

OF THE PUBLISHERS.

As we have been repeatedly asked whether or not our old friend Mr. Parley has lately been in England? we think it right to give to such young people as are fond of reading his "Tales" all the information we can upon the subject.

The residence of Mr. Parley has already been given, more than once, in the yellow covered books that bear his name, and we believe that he still considers the little Brown House at Boston to be his home. We had, indeed, concluded that he had settled down there in peace and quietude, and that he did not intend to wander about again in the world, but the old gentleman hardly knows his own mind. Whether it be on account of the facility with which voyages are

now made, or, because Mr. Parley cannot altogether give up his long established habits, we cannot say, but certain it is, that he moves about much more than most of his friends imagine.

It was but the other day that a boy's school paid us a visit to buy some books, and, as usual in such cases, they must have some of the volumes of Mr. Parley. One chose his "Tales about Europe, Asia, Africa, and America;" another, his "Tales about the Sea;" a third, his "Tales about Great Britain and Ireland;" a fourth, his "Tales about the Sun, Moon, and Stars;" and a fifth, his "Tales about Greece." In this way they went on, their tongues going all the while, like so many bells on the fore horse of a team.

At last, one who was looking at the picture of Mr. Parley cried out, "That is the very image of him, I saw him yesterday, looking up at the cupola of St. Paul's." Another had seen him

at the British Museum; and a third had stood by him while he talked to the poor black who sweeps the crossing opposite Bishopsgate church.

Now of all this we did not believe a single word, considering Mr. Parley to be safe and sound at Boston, and thinking, therefore, that our young friends must be mistaken in the matter; but, in less than an hour after, in came the old gentleman with his stick in his hand, and his white locks hanging on his shoulders, looking as well as ever!

Since then, he has often called upon us, but whatever may be the subject on which we are conversing, no sooner do any young people come in than he leaves us directly, that he may talk with them. The last time he called we overheard him tell a little boy and his sister, that his "Tales about Ancient Rome and Modern Italy," would soon be ready for the shop windows.

As far as we can gather from the conversation of Mr. Parley, he is very fond of this country, and if he had not some old friends residing in America, he would be well satisfied to spend the remainder of his days with us in England.

Should any of our young friends meet with Mr. Parley, walking about London, they need not be at all afraid to speak to him, for he is so gentle and kind in his manner, that he attends to every one who accosts him. Two or three of those who have accidentally fallen in with him, have told us that he could not have treated them more kindly had they been his own children.

73, CHEAPSIDE,
September, 1837.

PREFACE.

In this little book I have sought to give to a work designed, principally, for the use of schools, the attractive qualities of books of amusement. As fiction derives its interest from its resemblance to truth, I can see no reason why matters of fact may not be presented in a guise to captivate youth, as well as matters of imagination. One of the principal sources of interest in the inimitable tale of Robinson Crusoe, is the appearance of reality which the author has thrown over the narrative. Now if fiction thus borrows its attractions from truth, why is it necessary to deal so largely in fiction in the instruction of youth? Perhaps the sarcasm of the player, to the preacher, "We represent fiction as if it were truth, and you preach truth as if it were fiction," is applicable to this subject. The cold and formal style of most books of juvenile knowledge, is probably the real cause that has driven

parents and teachers to the use of books of fiction for children.

In the present work, I have ventured to treat a subject, usually presented in a systematic form, in a somewhat colloquial manner, taking often a story-teller's latitude in the use of phraseology, in the method of illustration, and in the arrangement of facts. I have not hesitated to repeat several times the same thing, whenever it suited my purpose.

Geography, more than almost any other youthful study, deals in visible images. The eye is the most active of the senses, and a large amount of visible impressions is soon acquired. For this reason, Geography is better fitted than most other studies for children. They are sooner able to comprehend it, because they possess at an early age more ideas and more knowledge of language, relating to such topics as it presents, than of other subjects. In other words, children have ideas of hills, mountains, water, both flowing and at rest,—of distance and dimension,—of forms and shapes,—of men, and their differences of action, figure, and complexion,—of the rites of religion,—and of most of the elementary ideas of Geography, long before the

abstract notions which constitute the rudiments of grammar, for instance, are formed. They also understand names and modes of speech belonging to the former, much sooner than those belonging to the latter.

It is this adaptation of Geography to early instruction, that has brought it into almost universal use, as a first study for children.

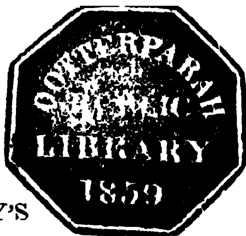
I do not pretend to have fully realized my own idea of a good Geography for young people, but until something better is furnished, I offer this book to parents and teachers, and trust my little juvenile friends may find it amusing and instructive.

I hope I need make no apology for having availed myself of occasional opportunities to inculcate lessons of morality and religion upon the youthful heart. The heart is as capable of being taught as the intellect, and happiness depends much more upon its proper and right cultivation, than upon the cultivation of the mind. Yet I fear that the moral part of children is too often neglected; for while the intellect is cultivated like a garden, the source of feeling and sentiment is often left to run to weeds, and consequently shoots

up into wild, irregular, and sometimes over-mastering passions.' The sooner the young bosom can be made to feel the gentle and genial influences of truth, love, humanity, and religion, the better. A principal thing to be aimed at is to adapt moral instruction to the character of those whom it is designed to benefit, and carefully to avoid wearying and disgusting children with unsuitable and unseasonable admonition.

P. P.





PETER PARLEY'S

GRAMMAR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

PARLEY'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. THIS is a wide world, and few people have seen more of it than I have; let me, then, describe it in as plain a way as I can to my young friends.

2. Without a knowledge of geography we can neither describe the world to others, nor form a proper conception of it ourselves. This knowledge was always necessary, but it is more so now than ever, on account of the increased information people in general possess, and the increased intercourse between different nations.

3. Geography is a description of the shell, or outside, of the world: what the inside is made of we cannot tell, never having bored deep enough into

it to know. It is of the surface of the earth of which I am about to speak.

4. This surface consists of land and water, and must be particularly described; but first of all I must try to convince you how valuable a knowledge of geography is, otherwise you may care little or nothing about it.

5. Suppose a number of people who had heard of such a place as Malacca were to set sail there, without any knowledge of geography whatever. Merchants with a cargo of furs, flannels, warm clothing, stoves, grates, and warming pans. Farmers with ploughs, harrows, scythes and sickles, and a sufficient quantity of wheat for seed.

6. Besides these, let us suppose that poets, painters, and musicians, went with them, all expecting to prosper at Malacca. Now what would be the consequence? In the first place, the language of the Malays would be unknown to them. Then the natives, being treacherous, barbarous, and cruel, would be more likely to plunder the merchants than to trade with them; and the climate being almost under the line, and consequently very hot, the furs, flannels, clothing, stoves, grates, and warming pans, would be of no use whatever to the people.

7. The farmers would be as badly off as the merchants, for their wheat, requiring a stiff clayey soil, would not prosper in hot sandy ground, and their ploughs and harrows, their scythes and their sickles, would be as useless as the merchants' warming pans.

8. But if it fared thus with the merchants and the farmers, things would go equally bad with the rest. The Malays would care nothing about the poet's verses; as for the painter they would paint him, if they could lay hold of him, rather than permit him to draw their ugly faces; and the poor musician, if he did not keep out of their way, might stand a fair chance of having his violin broken over his own head.

9. Now geography points out the situation of countries, and describes their climates, soil, productions, inhabitants, language, manners, and customs; therefore, a knowledge of geography would have prevented all this disappointment. It would have clearly shown that an interpreter would be wanted; it would have directed the merchant to a cold country, where his merchandise might have proved a profitable speculation; the farmer to a soil well adapted to his pursuits; and the poet, the painter,

and the musician, to civilized society, where their several attainments would have been estimated and encouraged.

10. You, now, begin to see the uses of geography, and will, I hope, pay the more attention to Peter Parley's instructions.

QUESTIONS.

3. What is geography? 4. Of what does the surface of the earth consist? 9. What does geography do?



LESSON II.

PARLEY GIVES A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE OF THE LAND.

1. I HAVE told you that the surface of the earth is divided into land and water, and now I am going to describe the land in a particular manner.

2. I shall first describe the greatest portion of land, and then those portions which are smaller; this seems to me the best way of making the matter plain to you.

3. A Continent is the largest extent of land, not entirely divided by water, of any kind. There are but two continents in the world, the eastern, containing Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the western, which contains North and South America.

4. An Island has water all round it. It may be large, or it may be small, but it is never so large as a continent. Great Britain is an island.

5. A Peninsula is not quite surrounded with water; a narrow strip of land joins it to the main land. If you want to see a peninsula on the map, look at the Morea in Greece.

6. An Isthmus is the narrow strip of land that I have just spoken of, such as that which joins the Morea to the rest of Greece. Africa is joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez.

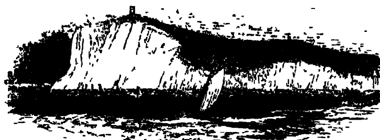
7. A Promontory is a high land that seems to push itself into the ocean. Cape Horn is a promontory.

8. A Cape is the very end of a peninsula, or of a promontory.

9. A Coast is the land on the sea shore, whether it be rock or sand. I hope that these things are made plain to you.

QUESTIONS.

Let us now see if you have paid attention to what has been said; let us see if you can answer, in a proper way, the following questions. 3. What is a continent? 4. An island? 5. A peninsula? 6. An isthmus? 7. A promontory? 8. A cape? 9. A coast?



BEACHY HEAD.

LESSON III.

PARLEY'S PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE OF THE LAND CONTINUED.

1. WHAT I have said of the land relates mostly to its form. I must now speak of land with regard to its being high or low, barren or fruitful, open or inclosed.

2. A Mountain is a very high hill. There are no very high mountains in Great Britain, but plenty in other parts of the world.

3. A Hill is a little mountain; you have often been at the top of one I dare say.

4. A Valley is the hollow between two mountains or hills; in most cases a stream runs through it.

5. A Plain is a flat space of land, that extends some distance. Salisbury plain is well known. High open plains are sometimes called downs.

6. A Table Land means either the flat top of a hill, like the Table Hill at the Cape of Good Hope, or any portion of land which is much raised above the sur-

rounding country, like the province of Castile, in Spain.

7. A Forest is a large portion of earth covered with trees of full growth. You would hardly ever find your way out of some forests, they are so large.

8. A Wood is a little forest, but perhaps you knew this before. If I tell you of some things which you know, I shall tell you of many that you do not know before I have done.

9. A Desert is generally a stony or sandy tract of land, of some extent. The sandy deserts of Africa and Arabia are very large. I know them too well.

10. A Park is an enclosed space of ground, ornamented with trees and lawns.

11. A Sand-bank is a hill, or heap of sand, formed by the tides of the ocean; some of these are always under water. Those which are formed by sand blown on the shore are called sand hills, and downs; in French, dunes.

12. A Rock is a great mass of stone, either on the land or in the sea. When a rock is quite hid by the waters of the great deep it is often very dangerous to ships.

13. A Pass, or a Defile, for they are the same,

is a narrow passage between two mountains, rocks, or cliffs. It is called a pass because you must pass through it to go from one part of the land to another.

QUESTIONS.

I have some more questions to ask you about the land. 2. What is a mountain? 3. A hill? 4. A valley? 5. A plain? 6. A table land? 7. A forest? 8. A wood? 9. A desert? 10. A park? 11. A sand bank? 12. A rock? 13. A pass?



LESSON IV.

PARLEY ENTERS ON A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

1. You must bear in mind that the water on the surface of the earth, takes up three times as much room as the land. I will now describe the water more particularly.

2. An Ocean is the very largest space of water. There are but five oceans in all the world. The Atlantic, the Pacific, the Northern, the Southern, and the Indian.

3. A Sea is smaller than an ocean, but in books of voyages and travels, the words sea and ocean are oftentimes mentioned as the same thing.

4. A Lake is a large body of water, with land all round it. There are salt water, and fresh water lakes, and some so large that you would take them for seas.

5. A Gulf and a Bay are much the same thing. An arm of the sea running up for some distance into

the land is called a gulf. Generally speaking, a gulf runs deeper into the land than a bay does. Look for the Bay of Biscay, and the Gulf of Finland in the map, and you will see what difference there is between them.

6. A Strait joins two seas together. It is a narrow neck of salt water. You will find one on the map between Italy and Sicily.

7. A Channel is only different from a strait in this, it is wider. Look for the Straits of Dover, between England and France.

8. A Creek runs up into the land like a gulf, but it is a great deal narrower.

9. A Roadstead or Road, is a part of the sea favourable for ships riding at anchor.

10. A Haven or Harbour, is a small part of the ocean, often narrow at its entrance, and much broader inside. Look on the map for Portsmouth harbour.

11. A Frith is the mouth of a river, or rather the part where it widens itself into the sea. Look for the Frith of Forth, in Scotland.

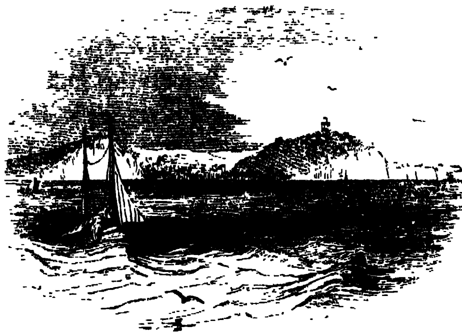
12. A Sound is a shallow strait, where the bottom may be reached with a plummet.

13. A River is a large and long current of fresh

water, which, running from the land, empties itself into the ocean, or into another body of water. Some rivers are more than two thousand miles long.

QUESTIONS.

I hope you will not be puzzled by what I am going to ask you. 1. What portion of the surface of the earth is taken up by the water? 2. What is an ocean? 3. A sea? 4. A lake? 5. A gulf? 5. A bay? 6. A strait? 7. A channel? 8. A creek? 9. A roadstead? 9. A road? 10. A haven? 10. A harbour? 11. A frith? 12. A sound? 13. A river?



STRAITS OF DOVER.

LESSON V.

PARLEY DESCRIBES THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD, AND ARTIFICIAL FORMATIONS, WITH GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The world is round, not exactly like a boy's marble, but more the shape of an orange, and may be likened to a great ball swinging in the air, surrounded on all sides by the sky. Go to any part of the globe you like, and the stars will be above your head. Ships sail all round the world, just as a fly crawls round an apple; this may appear strange to you, but it is true.

2. The natural productions of the land are men, animals, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as minerals and vegetation.

3. The natural productions of the water are fishes, and other living things, shells, coral, pearls, salt, marine plants, &c.

4. The artificial formations on the land are cities, towns, villages, temples, churches, manufactories, houses, castles, forts, docks, &c. Light-houses are usually built on rocks springing out of the sea.

5. The artificial fotmations on the water are ships, boats, rafts, &c.

6. The people of different nations are often very unlike each other, but they are all one great family, and ought to dwell together in affection and peace.

7. Nations differ in the colour of their skins, the clothes they wear, the houses they inhabit, the food they eat, the language they speak, the knowledge they have obtained, the religion they profess, and the humanity they practise.

8. In one country the people are white, in another copper coloured, and in a third black. Some nations are governed by kings, and others by representatives of the people. In some countries the climate is hot, in others cold; in one the land is well cultivated, in another it is a waste wilderness. One kingdom is surrounded by the sea, another by the land. In some places the people are kind, in others cruel; while some worship God, and others bow down to stocks and stones.

9. As the people of different countries are unlike each other, so also are, in many instances, the animals, birds, and reptiles, as well as the metals and earths, the trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers. Australasia

is that part of the world where the difference is most obvious. Now I will repeat, in part, what I have told you, and it shall be in verse; if you do not remember it then, it will not be the fault of Peter Parley.

The world is round, and like a ball
Seems swinging in the air;
A sky extends around it all,
And stars are shining there.

Water and land upon the face
Of this round world we see;
The land is man's safe dwelling place,
But ships sail on the sea.

Two mighty continents there are,
And many islands too,
And mountains, hills, and valleys there
With level plains we view.

The ocean, like the broad blue sky,
Extends around the sphere;
While seas, and lakes, and rivers, lie
Unfolded, bright and clear.

Around the earth on every side,
Where hills and plains are spread,
The various tribes of men abide,
White, black, and copper-red.

And animals and plants there be,
Of various name and form,
And in the bosom of the sea
All sorts of fishes swarm.

Geography goes high and low,
To set them forth and show them;
The more attention you bestow,
The better will you know them.

If you can write better poetry, you may laugh at this as long as you like, but, remember, my object is not to write good poetry, but to give useful information.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what shape is the world? 2. What are the natural productions of the land? 3. What are those of the water? 4. What are the artificial formations on the land? 5. What are there on the water? 6. Are the people of different nations like each other? 7. In what do they differ? 8. In what respect do nations differ from each other? 9. Are the animals, metals, and trees alike in different countries?



LESSON VI.

PARLEY GIVES A SHORT ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENTS.

1. A FEW words must be spoken about government, or, as there are different kinds, you may be led into error, and suppose that the government of one country is like that of another.

2. Men and women, like children, need some government. Children need parents and masters to govern them, that is, to prevent their doing wrong and injuring each other, and to make them do their duty. To be an obedient son, a kind father, a good citizen, and a useful member of society, is a credit to any man, let him live under what government he may.

3. All countries have found it necessary to have some system of government, or some power or authority that shall make people do right. If there were no government, the laws would not be obeyed, the strong would injure the weak, the wicked would oppress the good. Various methods have been adopted to prevent the bad from doing evil, and to

secure to each individual in society his rights and privileges.

4. Governments may be divided into *despotic* and *free*. A despotic government is one where the power is placed in the hands of one person, who makes the laws, and governs the people as he pleases. A free government is one which is formed by the people themselves, and the officers of which are chosen by the people.

5. An emperor sits upon his throne and makes laws which the people must obey. Emperors rule over several countries, and generally live in palaces, which are great and splendid houses.

6. A country governed by an emperor, is called *an empire*. The principal empires in the world, are Russia, which is the largest in the world; China, which is the oldest and most populous empire in the world; Japan; Turkey, the emperor of which is called the Porte, or the Sultan; Burmah, Austria, Morocco, Brazil, and Bornou in Africa.

7. A king rules over one country, and is very powerful. A country governed by a king is called *a kingdom*.

8. The principal kingdoms in the world are in

Europe. France is the largest. Great Britain has a mixed government, and is the most free and the happiest nation ruled by a king in the world. Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland or the Netherlands, and Belgium, all in Europe, are kingdoms.

9. Persia, Siam, and Abyssinia, are also kingdoms of considerable size. The monarch of Persia is called Shah. There are many other small kingdoms; and there are also small states governed by chiefs, who have the power and authority of kings and emperors over the places they govern.

10. You should understand that kings and emperors are sometimes called monarchs; and their governments are sometimes called *monarchies.*

11. In the United States of America the government is free, and is called *republican,* or democratic. In empires and kingdoms the people have nothing to do with choosing the king or emperor.

12. But in a republican government the people choose their president, and the other persons whom they wish to put into the various offices of government.

13. The principal republican governments in the

world, are those of the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Guatimala (or Central America,) the Confederation of the Rio de la Plata (or Buenos Ayres), and Uruguay. There is also the black republic of Hayti. Hayti is the island which used to be called St. Domingo. All these, except the United States, have but recently adopted republican governments.

14. Switzerland is the only country whose government is of a republican character in Europe, if we except the Ionian Isles, protected by Great Britain.

15. Besides these, there are in Germany and Italy, lesser governments, such as an *electorate*, governed by an elector; a *principality*, governed by a prince; a *duchy*, governed by a duke; and a *county*, governed by a count, &c.

QUESTIONS.

2. Do children need governing? For what purpose? 2. Do men and women also need government? 3. Have all nations found it necessary to adopt some system of government? 3. What would happen to them if there were no government? 4. How may governments be divided? 4. What is a despotic government? 5. What does an emperor do? 5. What do emperors live in? 6. What is an empire? 6. Which are the principal empires in the world? 6. Which is the

largest empire? 6. Which the oldest and most populous? 6. What is the emperor of Turkey called? 7. What does a king govern? 7. What is a country governed by a king called? 8. Which is the largest kingdom in Europe? 8. What sort of a government has Great Britain? 8. What other kingdoms are there in Europe? 9. What other considerable kingdoms are there? 11. What government is that of the United States? 11. Do the people choose their kings and emperors in monarchical governments? 12. Do the people choose their rulers in a free government? 13. Which are the principal republican governments in the world? 14. Which is the only republican government in Europe?



LESSON VII.

PARLEY SPEAKS OF SOME OF THE CIVIL DIVISIONS OF A COUNTRY.

1. It is not necessary that you should know, at present, every particular division of a country, but you ought not to be ignorant of the most important of them. Some of these shall now be explained to you. If it should happen that these things are already known to you, bear in mind that there are younger people than you living in the world who require information.

2. A Province is a primary division of a kingdom, and was at first a term given to a conquered country, ruled by one appointed by the conqueror.

3. A Diocese, See, or Bishopric, is an ecclesiastical division; it means that portion of country which, as to matters belonging to the church, is under the direction of a bishop.

4. A County and a Shire are the same division of a country. England and Wales are divided into fifty-two counties. Judges go their circuits through

these, at stated periods, when prisoners are tried, and lawsuits determined. In France, similar portions of country are called departments.

5. A Riding is a part of a county. The largest shire in England, that of York, is divided into three ridings.

6. A Canton is a district or division, with a chief magistrate at its head.

7. A Hundred is much the same as a canton. I believe that in former times, a district containing a hundred families, or a hundred fighting men, had the name of a hundred.

8. A Parish is another division, which contains a church and sometimes several. It has also a minister, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, a constable, and other officers.

9. A Capital, or Metropolis, is the principal city of a kingdom, and the government of the country is held there.

10. A City is a great number of public buildings, churches, and private houses, with a mayor, aldermen, or other officers at its head. Cities are the largest and most important collections of houses and people in a country. In England, a city is known by its

being the capital of a bishopric, and having a cathedral. The plainest way in which I can describe a city is to call it a large town.

11. A Town is a small city, though it may not have either a mayor or aldermen placed over it.

12. A Borough is a small town, that sends one or more members to parliament.

13. A Village is not so large as a borough. It is not of a sufficient size to keep up a market, otherwise I dare say it would be called a town.

14. A Hamlet, if it be a village, is a very small one. I will now question you about what I have described.

QUESTIONS.

2. What is a province? 3. Describe a diocese. 4. What do judges do in the different counties? 5. How many ridings are there in the largest county in England? 6. What is a canton? 7. What was called a hundred in former times? 8. Describe a parish. 9. What is the capital of a country? 10. Tell me what is a city? 11. What is the difference between a city and a town? 12. Describe a borough. 13. Is a village as large as a borough? 14. Now tell me what a hamlet is.

LESSON VIII.

PARLEY GIVES A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE RELIGION OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

1. As I shall have occasion to point out what religion is professed by the different inhabitants of the world, so it will be necessary to give you a short explanation of the opinions held by mankind on religious matters, otherwise you will not understand my remarks.

2. The opinions entertained by different people respecting the Creator and Governor of the world are various, and their modes of worshipping Him are very different.

3. Some nations suppose there are several Gods, but almost all think that there is but one Supreme Being. Some nations believe this Great Being to be good, benevolent, and worthy of our respect, love, and worship. Others believe him to be, like themselves, a being of a mixed character, possessing both good and evil qualities.

4. Nothing can be more absurd than some of the religious notions and ceremonies of pagan nations;

they worship fire, and various animals, and a multitude of images and idols. They believe certain rivers, trees, and mountains to be sacred, and worship them.

5. The Hindoos are pagans. They occasionally drown their young children in the rivers, thinking thereby to please their gods. They sometimes have themselves buried alive, and widows are often burnt to death in the vain idea that they please heaven. They tear their flesh with hooks; they stand for weeks in painful positions, and do many cruel things to obtain the favour of their deities.

6. The pagans and heathens of other countries are not much less absurd in their religious ceremonies and opinions. The natives of North America, those of the interior of Africa, and those, also, in the southern and western parts, the inhabitants of Madagascar, New Holland, and some of the Asiatic Islands, and some of the tribes in the north of Asia, are pagans.

7. It is supposed that there are five hundred millions of pagans or heathens in the world! What a painful thing it is to think that there are so many poor deluded people!

8. There are about six million Jews scattered throughout Europe and Asia. The Jews are the descendants of the ancient Israelites who put Christ to death: they still reject Christ, and believe him to be an impostor. Let us hope and believe that their eyes will one day be opened. The persecution which they have suffered has strongly tended to make them dislike Christianity.

9. The Mahometans are those who believe in the book Mahomet wrote, called the Koran. This they receive as we do the Bible. The lower class of the Mahometans and many of the higher, hate Christians, but their hatred is less violent than it once was. The number of Mahometans is supposed to be about one hundred and ten millions.

10. The Arabians, Turks, Persians, and Tartars, are nearly all Mahometans; there are also many Mahometans in the Barbary States, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, and in various parts of Asia.

11. Those who believe in Christ are called Christians. The religion of Jesus is the only true religion, and it is worthy of our warmest love and reverence. It teaches us to know, to fear, to love, and to obey God, to look to Christ alone for salvation, and to do

our duty to our fellow creatures. What, indeed, can be more important and interesting to men, than what the great and good Being in heaven wishes them to know and to do? This he has told us in the Bible, and to that holy book let us continually go, to learn lessons of wisdom and goodness.

12. It is supposed that in the whole world there are about one hundred and eighty-five millions of Christians. These are in Europe, America, Abyssinia, and a few also in the west of Asia. When you hear of this great number of Christians say to yourself, "I am one of them, and with God's help I will not be a reproach to them." If every one would make this resolution, the world would be better than it is.

13. The Christians are divided into the Roman, or Catholic; the Greek; and Protestant churches. The Romans, or Catholics, believe the pope, who lives at Rome, to be at the head of the church, and, instead of referring to the Bible for the truth, they go to the pope. Those who embrace what is called the Greek religion, differ in some points of faith from the Catholics, and do not believe the pope to be the head of the church, but, like papists, pay great de-

votion to pictures of the mother of Christ. The Protestants are those who protest against the authority of the pope, and go to the Bible, instead of the pope, to get their religious opinions.

14. The Roman Catholic religion prevails in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and South America. It is common, also, in other parts of Europe, the West Indies, and Lower Canada.

15. The Greek religion prevails in Greece, and Russia, and in some of the islands of the Mediterranean.

16. The Protestant religion prevails in the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Holland, and is common in Prussia, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

QUESTIONS.

2. Are the opinions and modes of worshipping God alike in all countries? 4. What are pagans or heathens? 4. What do they worship? 4. Are not many of the religious opinions and ceremonies of the pagans very absurd? 5. What are the Hindoos? 5. What do the Hindoos do to obtain the favour of God? 6. What people beside the Hindoos are pagans? 7. How many pagans is it supposed there are in the world? 8. How many Jews? 8. Who are the Jews? 8. Where do the Jews live now? 9. Who are Mahometans? 9. What is the num-

ber of Mahometans? 10. What countries are Mahometan? 11. What are those who believe in Christ called? 11. Which is the only true religion? 11. What does the Bible teach us? 12. How many Christians is it supposed there are in the world? 12. In what countries are there Christians? 13. How are the Christians divided? 13. What are the roman catholics? 13. What do those do who embrace the Greek religion? 13. What are protestants? 14. Where does the catholic religion prevail? 15. In what countries does the Greek religion prevail? 16. What countries are protestant?



LESSON IX.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT THE GENERAL DIVISION OF THE WORLD.

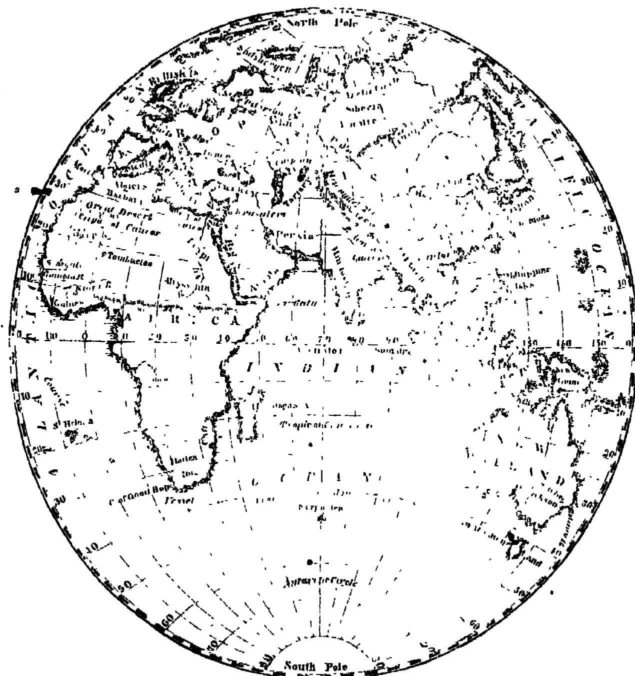
1. As I hope I have made clear to you the usefulness of geography, and described in an easy manner the surface of the earth, consisting of land and water, as well as its natural productions and artificial formations; and as I have also explained to you the different governments and religious opinions among mankind, I will now give you the general divisions of the world, and then proceed to describe each country more at large.

2. The world used to be divided by geographers into four parts, but fresh discoveries have made us acquainted with new countries. It is, therefore, now more commonly divided into five parts. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia or Australia, with Polynesia. The numerous islands in the Great Pacific Ocean are called Polynesia. Some geographers give the name Central Oceania to Australia, and of Eastern Oceania to Polynesia.

3. Besides this general division into great parts,



WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

the earth is also divided into *zones* which are girdles or spans, and into *climates;* but as you will hardly understand these latter divisions, until prepared for them by a little necessary information, we will go to the great general divisions, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, with Polynesia.

QUESTIONS.

2. Into how many parts is the world usually divided by modern geographers? 2. What is the name of the first part? the second? third? fourth? and fifth? 3. Is the world divided in any other manner? Explain how.



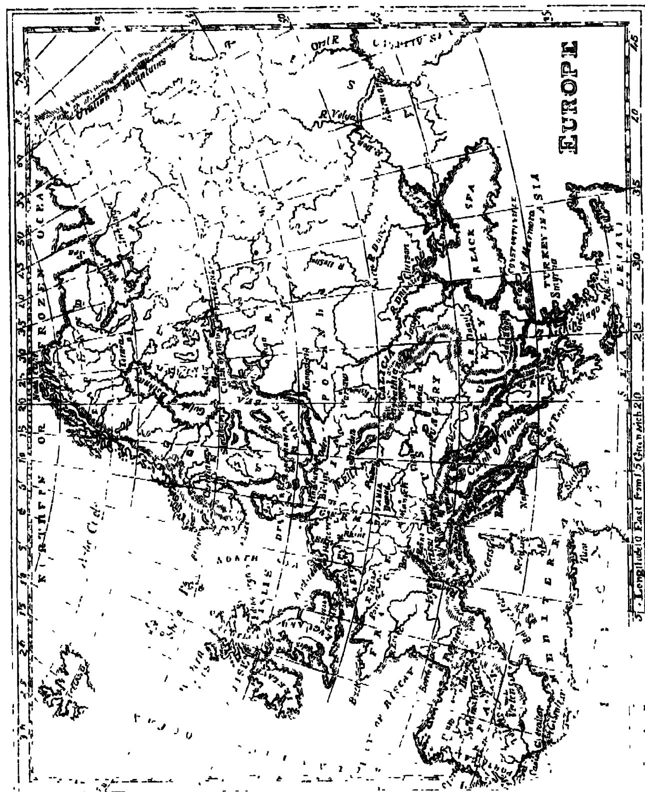
LESSON X.

PARLEY ENTERS ON AN ACCOUNT OF EUROPE.



1. It is my intention rather to make you thoroughly acquainted with the world in a general way, than to burden your memory with a great number of names of places, but you must keep in mind one remark, a remark that should never be lost sight of by any one wishing to understand geography.

2. The remark is simply this, *Look at the map*.


EUROPE

If you knew the names of all the places in the world, and could repeat them, it would be of little use to you, unless you were well acquainted with their situations. I shall not give you more names of places than I think necessary, but I must again press on your attention this piece of advice, whatever country you hear or read about, *look at the map*, and examine every part of it thoroughly.

3. Europe is about three thousand four hundred miles long, or perhaps more, and in breadth about a thousand miles less, and though it is the smallest of the great divisions of the world, it ranks far before the others; its inhabitants being more intelligent, its climate more temperate, and its soil more productive.

4. Besides these advantages it has many others, and among them are the superiority of its manufactures, commerce, government, laws, and religion.

5. Europe is bounded on the east by Asia, and on all other sides by the sea, having the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the Frozen Ocean on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

6. The principal countries of Europe are Sweden, including Norway and Lapland, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland,

Germany, Holland or the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Turkey, Greece, and Russia.

7. All these countries will require a particular description. You must know something about their islands, mountains, lakes, and rivers; their cities, towns, inhabitants, government, languages, and religion; their animals, climate, soil, vegetation, and metals; their commerce, manufactures, and curiosities; as well as a short sketch of the history of some of them, and other general matters.

8. You see that we have enough before us to attend to, but by undertaking only a little at a time we shall pass through it very easily. To get useful knowledge into the head is a good thing; to get good affections into the heart is a better thing; but to do both these together is the best of all. Now we will go to the different countries of Europe as soon as you have answered the following inquiries.

QUESTIONS.

2. What is the remark that Peter Parley particularly recommends to those who study geography? 3. About how long is Europe? How broad? 3. Why does it rank before other divisions of the globe? 4. What other advantages does it possess? 5. Can you tell how Europe is bounded? 6. What are the principal countries it contains? 7. About what ought you to know in regard to Europe?

LESSON XI.

PARLEY DESCRIBES SWEDEN.

1. If you practise the piece of advice that I gave you, and *look at the map*, you will see that Sweden is a country of northern Europe. It consists of the united kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. Swedish Lapland is a part of it.

2. If we except Russia, Sweden is the largest kingdom in Europe for extent, but then it is very thinly peopled. Though it includes, as I said before, Norway and Lapland, I will describe each of these countries by itself.

3. Sweden has Lapland on its northern side, and the Baltic Sea on the south. The gulf of Bothnia lies to the east of it, and Norway on the west. It is divided into southern, middle, and northern parts, and these are subdivided into twenty-four portions, called *lān*, which means provinces or governments, and each province is again divided into districts. The most populous of them are Stockholm, Linkoping, Elfsborg, and Malmoe.

The capital of Sweden is Stockholm, a fine city,

built on two peninsulas, and several small islands. Upsala, Gottenburg, and Carlscrona are also cities of some note. I well knew a person at Gottenburg, he was brother of the vice-consul there. He could play well on the guitar, but in his last illness he hung up his guitar which he could no longer play, to remind him of better days gone by. He is now dead, but I often think of my poor Gottenburg friend.

4. Sweden, from its climate, is necessarily cold, and in parts somewhat barren. It has immense forests and lakes, some mountains, and a few navigable rivers.

5. The principal lakes are the Wenner, the Wetter, and the Hjelmar; and the rivers, the Gotha, the Tornea, the Dal, the Ljusna, the Angerman, and the Umea.

6. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed three millions; they are a brave, industrious, and intelligent people, honest and hospitable, light of heart and generally happy. The government is a limited monarchy. The language spoken is of the Teutonic stock, and resembles the Danish; and the religion is that of the Lutheran protestant church.

7. Wolves, bears, beavers, elks, and reindeer, are among the animals of the country, as well as most of those found in Great Britain.

8. The climate, though cold, is not so severe as many suppose, its soil is only fertile in parts, its vegetation is like that of England, and its metals are copper and iron, both very excellent.

9. Sweden is well off for commerce, and its curiosities consist principally of natural scenery, boundless forests, extensive lakes, and rushing cataracts.

10. The old inhabitants of the country were the Goths. Between four and five hundred years ago, Sweden was, for a short time, united to Denmark, but a famous warrior, named Gustavus Vasa, took up arms against the Danes and drove them out of the country. The present king of Sweden is Charles John Bernadotte; he was a general, serving under the celebrated Napoleon, emperor of the French, and he is represented as one who has the welfare of the Swedes at his heart. Many great men have been born in Sweden, and among them may be mentioned Puffendorf the historian, and Linnæus the celebrated botanist.

11. On the whole, the Swedes are a healthy,

hardy, contented, and happy people, but I think they let their women do more hard work than they ought to do.

QUESTIONS.

1. In what part of Europe is Sweden? 2. Is any kingdom in Europe larger than Sweden? 2. What is the name of that kingdom? 3. How is Sweden bounded? and how divided? 5. What are the names of the principal lakes and rivers of the country? 6. Do you know the number of its inhabitants? 7. What are its animals? 8. What is its climate? its soil? and its vegetation and minerals? 9. Tell me, if you can, the curiosities of Sweden? 10. Who were the old inhabitants of the country? 10. Who expelled the Danes from Sweden? 10. What is the name of the present king of the country? who was he? 11. How do the Swedes use their women with regard to work?



LESSON XII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT NORWAY.

1. This, like Sweden proper, is a cold country, for it lies still more northerly. It is the north-west coast of Europe, and must be near one thousand miles long. Its breadth is hardly more than a quarter as much. On the west of it the German and Northern Oceans are for ever dashing their proud waves.

2. Norway is divided into four governments, or dioceses. Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, which are subdivided into seventeen districts. It is very mountainous; indeed there is a complete chain of mountains, called the Dofrine, from one end of the country to the other.

3. The highest summits are perpetually covered with snow, and are from five to seven or eight thousand feet high. Some of them have glaciers, or wide sheets of ice on them, and their sides are generally clothed with pines, firs, and other trees.

4. Norway is a fine country for those to visit who

are fond of romantic scenes, but not quite so agreeable to live in. The number of its inhabitants may be about a million.

5. The capital of Norway is Christiana, which has a good harbour for ships. Frederickstadt and Bergen are towns of note as well as Drontheim, the proper name of which is Drondhiem; round about the latter place are mines of iron and copper, of an excellent quality.

6. The rivers of Norway are too rapid, and break into too many falls to be navigable. The largest is the Glommen.

I have heard of strange things being seen in the Norway seas, such as a sea snake from one hundred to two hundred yards in length, and a fish called the kraken, or korken, a mile and a half in circumference, but we are not obliged to believe one half the wonders related by travellers.

The largest islands near the coast are those of Lofoden. The inhabitants are short and swarthy, and spend much time in hunting and fishing. They have plenty of bears, wolves, reindeer, elks, lynxes, and gluttons, to run after, and eagles of great size and strength, as well as many other birds.

7. Norway has many mines, and excellent marble quarries. The loadstone is found here, and the asbestos, a sort of fibrous fossil, which fire will not destroy, and which may be woven into a kind of cloth. One of the greatest curiosities of the country is the famous vortex, or whirlpool, called the Maelstroom, which is off the coast to the west. Woe be to the unfortunate ship that ventures near, or that is driven there by the storm, for it is sure to be whirled round and round, drawn under the water, and dashed to pieces. It is, however, only at certain times of the tide that the vortex is so dangerous.

8. The old inhabitants of Norway were the Celts. The country was united to Denmark about four hundred years ago, but in 1814 it was given up to Sweden. The place is very cold in winter, and very hot in summer, which season is but short; but the climate is favourable to long life, as the people live to a great age.

9. In England, people depend a great deal on their corn fields for provision, and the Norwegians calculate much on the eggs of the seamews, which are left in great abundance on the low islands. These, with fish, and the flesh of the reindeer and

other animals, form their food as they cannot grow grain to any extent in their frozen domain.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what coast of Europe is Norway? 1. What oceans wash its western shores? 2. Into how many governments is it divided? 4. What is the number of its inhabitants? 5. Which is the capital of Norway? 6. Are the rivers navigable? 6. What is the appearance of the inhabitants? 6. How do they employ their time? 6. What animals and birds are in Norway? 7. Is marble found in Norway? 7. What other substances are found there? 7. What is one of the greatest curiosities of the country? 8. By what name were the old inhabitants of Norway known? 8. When was the country given up to Sweden? 9. On what food do the Norwegians usually live?



LESSON XIII.

PARLEY DESCRIBES LAPLAND.



1. If you wish for a ride over the frozen snow, Lapland is the very place for you to go to. Seated in your pulk, or sledge, with your reindeer well fastened to it, you may go at almost any rate you please: but take care to clothe yourself well with fur, for if cold is to be found in any country in the world it

is in Lapland, though it does not last quite so long as in some other northern parts. There is, also, another thing about which you must be careful. Mind that you balance yourself well in your sledge. Sometimes a Laplander gets overturned, and then it is no easy matter for him to get up again, as it is very difficult to stop the reindeer when once he has set off on his journey.

2. Lapland is the most northern part of Europe. It has the Arctic Ocean with its icebergs on the north, the White Sea on the east, Norway and the Atlantic on the west, and Sweden on the south. It is near seven hundred miles in length, and between four and five hundred broad, with a very thin population, there being only about sixty thousand people in the whole country.

3. Lapland is divided into three parts, Danish, Swedish, and Russian Lapland; the first of these lies to the north, the second to the south, and the third to the east. Danish Lapland, which now belongs to Sweden, is called Finmark. There are no towns of any size in Swedish Lapland. Lulea ranks first, but it is neither large nor populous. Swedish Lapland is divided into six provinces.

4. What the Laplanders would do without the reindeer I do not know; this useful animal transports them and their commodities from one part of the country to another, and supplies them with food and raiment. Thread is made of its sinews, and useful utensils, such as spoons and small cups, are formed out of its horns. The elephant, the camel, and the horse, used as beasts of burden in other countries, would be useless in the frozen snows of Lapland. The more we reflect on these things, the more shall we admire the wisdom and goodness of God.

5. For near two months of the year the Laplanders never catch a glimpse of the sun, and then, to make amends for it, the sun shines in the skies for the same period without once setting.

6. The principal rivers of the country are the Torneo, the Kemi, the Lulea, and the Pitea. Some of the mountains are between two and three thousand feet above the line of perpetual frost and snow.

7. The inhabitants are short and swarthy, and both ignorant and superstitious. They live in huts covered with skins or turfs. The women dress much the same as the men. Dried fish is a principal part

of their food. When the Laplander goes to hunt animals for furs and food, he is often attended by large black cats, as well as by dogs which are trained to assist in the sport. What a sight! short swarthy men clothed in fur, wearing pointed fur caps, going a hunting in the snow with dogs and large black cats! The language of the country is varied, but principally Finnish.

8. The animals of Lapland are much the same as those of Norway and Sweden; among the smaller kind are the squirrel, the sable, the ermine, the fox, the hare, and the weasel.

Birds are numerous; among them is the Swedish mock-bird. Insects, in summer, swarm by myriads, particularly mosquitos; the people are only defended from them by the smoke in their huts.

9. The climate is cold enough in winter to freeze quicksilver and brandy, but very hot in the valleys in summer. There is a saying, and a very good one too, that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." This is a true observation, and the inhabitants of Lapland are not so badly off as you may imagine. They are blessed with hardy habits and a power of enduring trial, and these things are better than the

best great coat with which you could provide them to keep out the cold. The vegetation consists mostly of firs and pines; little grain can be grown, and no fruit such as apples, pears, or cherries. There are plenty of berries, black currants, Norwegian mulberries, raspberries, cranberries, juniper berries, and bilberries, as well as different kinds of grasses, heaths, ferns, sorrels, and mosses.

10. The metals found in Lapland are magnetic iron ore, copper, lead, arsenic, zinc, and some gold. Now look at your map, and then answer the following questions.

QUESTIONS.

2. In what part of Europe is Lapland situated? What is its length? Its breadth? What the number of its population? 3. How is Lapland divided? Are the towns large? 4. Of what use is the reindeer to the Laplanders? 5. For what space of time is the sun absent from Lapland? How long does it shine without setting? 6. What are the principal rivers of the country? 7. Describe the inhabitants, their dwellings, and their food? What is the language of Lapland? 8. Do you know what animals inhabit the country? Are the people much troubled with insects? 9. What is the vegetation of Lapland? 10. What are its metals?

LESSON XIV.

PARLEY TALKS ABOUT DENMARK.

1. Now let us leave the Laplander with his reindeer, his dogs, and his black cats, to go a hunting as often as he pleases; let us get out of his cold country as fast as we can, and visit Denmark. You will find this country on the map of Europe, to the north of Germany.

2. Denmark itself is a small kingdom, but the king of this country has other possessions, so that the number of his subjects amounts to more than two millions. The two Jutlands, and Holstein and Lauenburg, which are duchies, form a part of the king's dominions. The principal towns are Aalborg and Kolding in North Jutland, Flensborg and Tonningen in South Jutland, Altona and Kiel in the duchy of Holstein, and Lauenburg, the capital of Lauenburg.

3. The islands of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, and others, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, are included in Denmark. Copenhagen, the capital of

the kingdom, is a large and populous city, standing on the east shore of the island of Zealand.

4. Iceland, an island far to the west of Norway, belongs to Denmark, with a population of sixty or seventy thousand people. The celebrated volcano Mount Hecla, as well as Krafle, is in this island. About fifty years ago Mount Krafle burst out into flames, and flung up its burning cinders into the air, while the boiling lava that ran down the sides of the mountain formed a stream of liquid fire, forty miles wide and fourscore in length, destroying a dozen villages, drying up as many rivers, and killing between two and three hundred people.

5. Besides Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland belong to Denmark, and the Danish colonies in the Indies and Africa; of these are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John in the West Indies, the Nicobar Islands, Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, Serampore in Bengal, and Christiansborg on the coast of Guinea.

6. A great number of the Danes are employed in catching whales. The people are in general well formed and brave, but not of the warlike spirit they

once possessed; their language is Gothic, the government despotic, and their religion Lutheran.

7. The soil of Denmark is not much to be boasted of, though I have seen good corn lands and pasturage in the country. The horses are capital, and the horned cattle very numerous; timber and tallow, hides, tar, and iron, with horses and cattle, form the principal exports.

8. One of the most remarkable things in the history of Denmark is, that the country has given three kings to England. More than a thousand years ago, the Danes with their neighbours the Norwegians, called Normans, that is, Northmen, made incursions in different directions and visited England. In two hundred years after, Sweyn, the Danish king, conquered the country. Canute, his son, was made king of England, Harold succeeded Canute, and was followed by his brother Hardicanute. Thus the three kings given to England by Denmark are Canute, Harold, and Hardicanute.

9. The ancient people of Denmark were Scandinavians and Teutones. Their religious worship took place in large groves, and what laws existed among

LESSON XVI.

PARLEY BEGINS TO DESCRIBE ENGLAND.

1. THE English are fond of giving to their country the name of Old England, and it seems to make it dearer to their hearts, conjuring up, as it were, before them, all the noble deeds of their ancestors. They, no doubt, feel as I do when I think of America, my native land. A warm thought is better than a glass of brandy.

2. The forty English counties that I spoke of are, proceeding from north to south, and west, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Surry, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire,

Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. I have been in every one of them, and found enough to repay me for my trouble.

3. The mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, the hops and apples of Herefordshire, the coal and iron mines of Lancashire, and Staffordshire, and the general fertility of most of the other counties are all deserving of general attention.

4. The capital of England, and indeed of Great Britain, is London, a wonderful city. Its size is very great, its riches unbounded, and its commerce amazing. If you have read my Tales about Great Britain and Ireland, you know something about London.

5. Manchester is a wealthy and populous town, famous for its cotton manufactories. Bristol and Liverpool are celebrated seaports, Birmingham and Sheffield are well known for hardwares, and Leeds and Bradford for clothing.

6. Coventry is an ancient city, now famous for watches and ribands. Kidderminster is equally well known for carpets; the fine city of Worcester for porcelain; and the town of Burslem for its potteries.

7. There are two places that must be especially remembered, on account of their universities, the one is the city of Oxford, and the other Cambridge. Many of the most learned men in the whole world were educated in these places.

8. Canterbury and York are cities, in which stand beautiful cathedrals. They are archbishoprics.

9. Woolwich has a military and naval arsenal, the most ancient in England, with a noble dock yard. Immense magazines of powder, balls, bombs, mortars, and cannon are kept here. The arsenal at Chatham, perhaps, exceeds that at Woolwich; it is thought to be the finest in the world. Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, have also noble dock yards.

10. Chelsea has a famous hospital for invalided soldiers, and Greenwich a still finer one for disabled seamen. As an old sailor I went through it with much pleasure, and talked with the old pensioners about sea affairs.

QUESTIONS.

1. By what name are the English fond of calling their country? 2. How many counties are there in England? 3. Do you remember what Cumberland, Westmoreland, Derbyshire, Herefordshire, Lanca-

shire and Staffordshire are famous for? 4. What is the capital of England? 5. For what is Manchester remarkable? On what account are Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford celebrated? 7. Where are the two principal English Universities? 8. What are Canterbury and York, and what particular buildings have they? 9. For what are Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth remarkable? 10. Where are the British hospitals for disabled soldiers and sailors?



MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD OVER CHAT MOSS.

LESSON XVII.

PARLEY'S DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND CONTINUED.

1. AGAIN I must remind you that it is a general, rather than a minute and particular, knowledge of the world that I wish you to obtain. In describing England it would be contrary to my plan to tell you the name of every city and town, island, mountain, lake, and river to be found in the country; the most remarkable of these are all that I undertake to point out.

2. The islands of England most deserving of note are those of Wight, Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, to which may be added Anglesea, Scilly, and Alderney. The highest mountains are Sea Fell, Crop Fell, Helvellyn and Skiddaw. The largest lake is Windermere; and the most noted rivers, the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, the Mersey, the Trent, and the Wye.

3. The inhabitants of England yield to those of no country under the skies; wise in council, brave in the field, enterprising in commerce, industrious in

agriculture, and ardent in pursuit of general knowledge, they are generally acknowledged to have no superiors. The men are well formed, and the beauty of the women is not surpassed in the world.

The true riches of a country consist mainly in the number of its virtuous inhabitants. I wish that I could impress this on your mind, and excite an ardent desire to love God, and to serve your fellow creatures. What would England have been with double the inhabitants she has, had not many of them been eminently virtuous?

4. The whole population of England is about fourteen millions.

It would be difficult to describe the English language particularly, for it is made up of so many others. It has many Celtic and French words, and still more Saxon; every year an addition is made to it by the continual communications that England has with all other nations. The established religion is protestant.

5. The animals of England are various, though there are no wild creatures in the woods more formidable than foxes, badgers, otters, and polecats. English horses are the finest in the world, and per-

haps the same thing may be said of her oxen; her sheep, too, are excellent. The bull-dog, and game cock used to be valued more than they are now, as the cruel sports of bull baiting and cock fighting are much on the decline. The former, I am glad to say, is almost set aside: cruelty is a disgrace to all, be they young or old.

6. The climate of the country is foggy, and much better calculated to make the fruits of the ground grow, than to ripen them; but England is still healthy, particularly in the southern parts. Vegetation is abundant, and the trees are very fine.

7. The British oak furnishes the best timber in the world for building ships. The fine elms add much to the beauty of the country, and the ash, the beech, and other trees, flourish in all directions. The grain of the ground is excellent, and the fruits of the trees are good, though not equal to those in other countries where the sun has more power to ripen them. Lead, tin, copper, iron, and coal are found in the mines, and freestone and marble in the quarries.

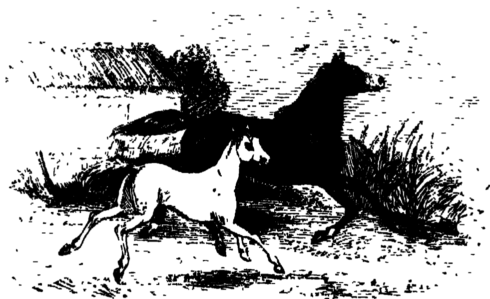
8. The commerce and manufactures of England are unrivalled. They have been a principal means of making her what she is.

The curiosities of the country are many, and I think that I have seen almost all of them. Among the buildings, I should mention St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and Westminster Abbey, as well as the Cathedrals of York and Canterbury. The ruins of Tintern Abbey and Kenilworth Castle deserve attention. The salt, the sulphur, and the petrifying springs must not be forgotten among natural curiosities, nor the shivering mountain in Derbyshire, nor the rocky cliffs of Dover, nor the goodly prospect from Windcliff. Then again the heap of huge stones on Salisbury plain, called Stonehenge; the Roman military roads, crossing different parts of the country; and the encampments, are all calculated to make us think on times gone by. Such reflections do us good, for we are so carried along by the stream of business or pleasure, that the past and the future are almost forgotten. We should remember, while we live, that shortly we must die, as others have done before us; and that though we dwell among men, God's eye is ever upon us. Such thoughts as these have a tendency to sober us, and do us good.

I have something to say about the history of England, but let me first propose a few questions on what I have already told you.

QUESTIONS.

2. What are the most remarkable islands of England? 2. Which are the highest mountains? 2. Do you know which are the most noted rivers? 3. Describe the inhabitants of the country? 4. What is the population of England? 4. Do you know what the established religion is? 5. Are there any very formidable wild animals in the woods? 6. Describe the climate of England? 7. What timber is the best for ship building? 7. What metals are in the mines of the country? 8. Describe as well as you can some of the curiosities of England?



LESSON XVIII.

PARLEY'S ACCOUNT OF ENGLAND CONTINUED, AND ENDED.

1. IN the history of every country a thousand interesting things must of necessity be left untold, unless the account given be very lengthy. What I want to do is, to give you a general knowledge of facts, and so to set you thinking, that you will be led on to seek further information. If I were to give you the names of the kings who have reigned in England, with the battles they fought by sea and land, it would only be a small part of the history of the country; and if I were to tell you of every law passed by the legislature, it would be another small part; but to narrate these two parts alone would take a much longer time than I have at my disposal, so we must satisfy ourselves with a few of the most remarkable points of English history.

2. You know that, on a misty day, the objects which are close to you are clearly seen, that those at a little distance are a little more obscure, that, still farther off, the trees and houses are scarcely to be discerned, and that all beyond is completely lost in

the fog. This is exactly the case in the history of many countries. We can trace events back to a certain period, but all beyond is doubt and darkness; for instance, it is very uncertain who were the first inhabitants of England.

3. Eighteen hundred years ago, the country was peopled with barbarians, who worshipped idols, and were ignorant of arts and sciences. They lived in huts, they painted their bodies, and wore the skins of the beasts they destroyed in the chase.

4. The Druids were their priests, who lived in groves and woods; wore flowing robes, and highly venerated the oak and the plant called misletoe. It is said, too, that they offered up human beings in sacrifice, enclosing them in wicker work, and burning them alive. I dare say you will not think very highly of the Druids.

5. Well, England was invaded by the Romans, a powerful people, who had already conquered the greater part of the world. From these Romans the Britons learned much; they were also instructed in the Christian religion. At last the Romans went away, and left England to itself.

6. At that time the Picts and Scots made continual attacks on the people, so they asked the Saxons to come and defend them; the Saxons came, but when they had driven away the Picts and Scots they kept the country for themselves. The Danes then attacked England, and King Alfred the Great was obliged to fly. I will tell you a tale of this king. He was obliged to hide himself in a herdsman's hut, in disguise. The herdsman's wife told him to attend to some cakes that were baking. Alfred forgot the cakes, they were burnt, and a sharp scolding he got for his pains.

7. The same king, dressed up as a harper, got into the Danish camp to play before their king. He thus was able to judge of the strength of his enemies, and to form the best mode of attacking them: soon after he put them all to the rout.

8. The Danes again fought against England, and put King Canute on the throne. They say that this monarch, being praised almost as a god by his courtiers, ordered a chair to be placed by the sea when the tide was coming in. He commanded the sea to go back, but when it dashed on towards his feet, he

turned to his courtiers and reproved them for their folly.

9. Next to the Danes, the Saxons again governed the country; and then came William the Conqueror, a Norman, with a large army. He compelled the people to put out their fires when an evening bell called the curfew, or coverfire, was tolled. After William many other kings reigned, among these was Richard the First. He was called Cœur de Lion, or lion's heart. He joined the king of France to go to the Holy Land and fight against the Infidels, to get possession of Jerusalem.

10. King John was compelled by his subjects to sign Magna Charta; this celebrated charter is looked upon as the bulwark of English liberty.

11. There was a great rebellion during the reign of Richard the Second, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, when the Lord Mayor of London, with a blow of his mace, stunned Wat Tyler, who was soon killed by one of the king's knights.

12. In the time of Henry the Fifth the Holy Scriptures could only be got written in Hebrew, and Latin, and Greek:

"But Wickliff by the grace of God
In hand the Bible took,
And into English language turned
That ever blessed book."

13. Richard the Third was a cruel king; it was by his command, when he was Duke of Gloucester, that the young king Edward the Fifth and his brother were smothered in the Tower. This was a Turk-like action: while the two young princes were locked in each other's arms in slumber, Sir James Tyrrel, in the dead of the night, entered their chamber with three ruffians and smothered them with pillows.

14. During the reign of Queen Mary many martyrs suffered at the stake, that is they were fastened to upright posts, and burned to death. Spain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, fitted out a large fleet called the Spanish Armada, consisting of a hundred and thirty large ships, to invade the country, but the wooden walls of old England were not to be overcome. The British navy destroyed part of the Invincible Armada, and a storm scattered the remainder.

15. Gunpowder plot, to blow up the parliament house, was formed in the reign of King James, but it was found out in time. King Charles, who reigned

next to James, was beheaded. During the time that George the Third was on the throne a war broke out with America, but America is now a free country, and on good terms with old England. Many are the desperate struggles in which she has been engaged with her enemies, but ever since Napoleon Buonaparte, the French emperor, was deposed, England has been at peace. You now know some of the principal events of the history of England.

QUESTIONS.

2. Is it known who were the first inhabitants of England? 3. Who lived there eighteen hundred years ago? 4. Who were the Druids? 4. What cruelties did they practise? 5. What people invaded England? 6. What other nations attacked the country? 6. Repeat the anecdote about King Alfred and the herdsman's wife. 7. By what stratagem did Alfred overcome the Danes? 8. How did Canute reprove his courtiers? 9. In what reign did the English put out their fires at the sound of the curfew bell? 10. What king signed Magna Charta? 11. Who headed the rebellion in the reign of Richard the Second? 12. Who translated the Bible into English? 12. In what reign? 13. Was Richard a cruel king? 13. Do you remember any one of his cruel deeds? 14. What was the Armada? 14. Who fitted it out? 14. For what purpose? 15. When did gunpowder plot take place? 15. What death did King Charles die? 15. In what reign did the American war break out? 15. What French emperor did England and other nations depose?

LESSON XIX.

PARLEY TALKS OF WALES.

1. MANY a pleasant walk have I had in this country of simple and hospitable manners; of hills, valleys, and gushing streams.

There may be more pleasure found in the crowded streets of London, but the solitary scenes and retired nooks of this thinly peopled country are more favourable to virtuous thoughts, and quietness and peace.

2. Wales is not large, being only about one hundred and twenty miles long, and much less in breadth. It is much visited by artists, who may be seen sitting here and there on their camp stools on the top of a high mountain, at the foot of an old bridge, or, at a goodly fall of water. In these situations they sketch the natural beauties of the country, and afterwards finish up their sketches into valuable pictures.

3. Now you must have the counties in North and South Wales: these are, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Isle of Anglesea, Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknock-

shire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.

4. I do not know a better harbour any where for safety than that of Milford Haven. It matters not whether the wind blow from the east or the west, the north or the south, you may sail in or out without danger. This is saying a great deal; and when I tell you that a thousand ships may ride there in safety, you will think with me that it is a capital haven. Many ships are now built there for the Royal Navy.

5. Aberystwith and Swansea are bathing places, Merthyr Tydvil is celebrated for its iron works, and Wrexham, the largest town in North Wales, is famous for flannels. Most people who go from England to Ireland make for the seaport of Holyhead, and cross the water to Dublin.

6. The Welsh people are very honest and hospitable. In days gone by they proved their bravery, for when England was conquered, they retired to their native mountains and remained unsubdued. They are a little quick in their temper, that is their weak point; but, take them altogether, they are a people deservedly esteemed.

7. I have clambered up Snowden and Plinlimmon

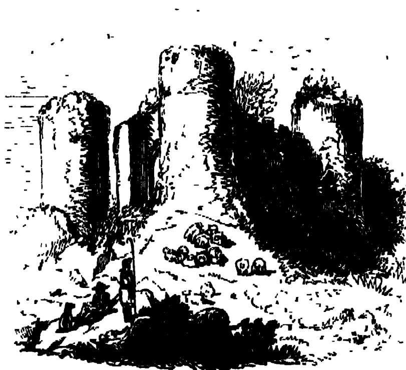
the highest mountains in the country; I have boated along the Wye, the principal river; visited Llantony Abbey amid the high hills; and I have wandered through the romantic scenery of Devil's Bridge, where the river rushes through a chasm in the rock, and leaps down hundreds of feet, reckoning the three falls together. Wales is, with me, a very favourite place.

8. When Edward the First was king of England he defeated Llewellyn, the last prince of the country, and since then, the eldest son of the reigning king of England has always been called the Prince of Wales. I will tell you of an act of great cruelty that is generally believed to have been practised by Edward towards the Welsh: knowing that the bards stirred up the courage of their countrymen by singing the praises of their chiefs, he had them put to death. Had he been the best king in the world, this would be a black stain on his character. Welsh harpers may now be seen, but they are not like the bards of olden time.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the quiet scenes of Wales favourable to? 2. How long is Wales? 2. How broad? 2. By whom is Wales much visited? 3. Do

you remember any of the counties of Wales? 4. For what is Milford Haven famous? 4. How many ships will ride safely in the harbour? 5. From what Welsh seaport do people usually embark for Ireland? 6. Describe the Welsh people? 7. Which are the highest mountains in Wales? 8. By whom was the Prince of Wales defeated? 8. What cruel deed was done by Edward the First?



LESSON XX.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT SCOTLAND.

1. I CAN hardly think of Scotland without having before me the figure of a highland chief in his plaid and philibeg, or short petticoat; with his broad sword by his side, not forgetting the bonnet, or cap, upon his head. Then, too, I fancy that I see castles, and steep crags, with a screaming eagle flying over them, and high mountains, and deep valleys, and dangerous passes, and rushing cataracts, with moss-covered moors, and red deer. Here is a party of freebooters going on a foray, and there a Scotch lassie without shoes and stockings. I must not, however, draw fanciful pictures, but rather describe the country.

2. The Scotch counties are Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromartie, Nairne, Inverness, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Bute, Argyle, Air, Lanark, Renfrew, Linlithgow, Haddington, Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Wigton.

3. I will tell you the old name for Scotland; it is Caledonia. The northern part is very mountainous and rocky; it is called the Highlands: the southern part is called the Lowlands; it is level compared with the other, and the crops of corn and the pasture growing upon it are good. You must not, however, look for many fine trees in Scotland. Taking the country altogether, it has much that is romantic in its appearance. A Scotch poet says,

> "Hail, Caledonia stern and wild!
> Meet nurse for a poetic child!"

Among the poets of the country Walter Scott and Robert Burns are in high estimation.

4. Scotland is more than double the size of Wales. Its breadth being one hundred and forty miles, and its length twice as much. The waves of the ocean wash it on all sides except the south, where the high Cheviot hills rise to separate it from England, and the Frith of Solway and the river Tweed spread their waters.

5. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. It occupies a commanding situation, and its castle, on a solid rock, is very imposing, as well as Holyrood Palace. One part of the city is particularly elegant; it is called

the New Town. Glasgow is the next city in importance, and a noble city too. It has not only capital houses and some public buildings, but also capital manufactories of cotton and glass, as well as others of gloves and stockings. Not a finer city of its size is to be found any where.

6. Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, and Perth are all places of importance; the latter is on the river Tay, in one of the most pleasant situations you can conceive. No one should see Scotland without visiting the lakes, especially Loch Lomond. Among the mountains Ben Nevis lifts up his head nearest to the skies.

7. Scotland has hundreds of islands; they are called the Western Isles, Orkney Isles, and Shetland Isles. Many of these are uninhabited. The principal rivers of the country are the Forth, the Tay, the Tweed, the Dee, the Don, the Spey, the Clyde, and the Nith.

8. The Scotch people are universally allowed to be prudent, hardy, and industrious. No men are more brave, nor greater lovers of learning. They have four universities; these are at Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. Go where you will, you will find the lowest classes of people are not without

education. Instruction, and that of the best kind, is cheap in Scotland; no wonder, then, that the poor of the country are better informed than in other places. I should reckon the population of Scotland, in round numbers, to be two millions. Education is a fine thing, never let it be neglected.

9. I will tell you something about Gretna Green. This place is the first stage in Scotland on the English border, and when young people in England wished to get married without the consent of their parents or guardians, they used to set off, as fast as they could drive, to Gretna Green; because they could there be married according to the laws of Scotland, which do not require so much ceremony as those of England with respect to marriage. This practice is now put an end to, and time it should be. Peter Parley has been to Gretna, but not to get married.

10. Iron, lead, and coal are found in Scotland, as well as granite, slate, and marble. Scotch granite is in much repute. The carriages of London roll along many a street paved with this stone. Among the curiosities of Scotland, Fingal's cave should be men-

tioned, it is a cavern, in an island called Staffa, and is more than a hundred feet high, and nearly four hundred feet long. Roman remains, such as coins, inscriptions, and vases, have been found in great abundance, as well as druidical monuments.

11. There was a time when Scotland was a kingdom of itself, but you must know that the Scottish king, James the Sixth, was made king of England, so that he reigned over both kingdoms at once. A considerable time after, in 1707, the two kingdoms were united by act of parliament. Great changes take place in nations, as well as among individuals; friends become strangers, and enemies become friends. Scotland and England used always to be fighting one with another; they are now firmly united, and likely to remain so.



QUESTIONS.

2. Repeat the names of the Scotch counties as perfectly as you can. 3. What was the name of Scotland in ancient times? What names are given to the north and south of Scotland? Who are celebrated as Scottish writers? 4. What is the size of Scotland? How is it surrounded? 5. What city is the capital of Scotland? 6. What lake and what mountain are the most celebrated in Scotland? 7. What general names are

given to the Scottish isles? Which are the principal rivers? 8. Describe the inhabitants of Scotland. How many universities has Scotland? What is the number of the inhabitants of the country? 9. For what is Gretna Green celebrated? 10. What minerals are found in Scotland? What curiosities? 11. Who was the first king that reigned over England and Scotland together?



HIGHLANDERS SHOOTING DEER.

LESSON XXI.

PARLEY DESCRIBES IRELAND.

1. REMEMBER the advice that I gave you about looking at your map, for that is the only way to obtain a correct knowledge of the different situations of different countries. We have been speaking about Scotland, let us now cross over the Irish Sea and take a peep at Ireland.

2. Ireland is about as big as Scotland, perhaps a little bigger. It lies to the west of Great Britain and is inhabited by a warm-hearted people.

You shall hear the names of the counties into which it is divided. I am no friend to the custom of burdening the memory with a great many names, but as Ireland is so closely connected with England it must not be lightly passed over.

3. Ireland is generally divided, by those who describe the country, into four parts or provinces; the names of these are Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. I will tell you the counties contained in each.

4. Leinster has twelve: they are Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, and Wexford; Longford, Meath, and West Meath; Kings County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow.

Ulster has nine: they are Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, and Antrim; Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal.

Munster has six: Clare, Cork and Kerry; Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford.

Connaught has five: Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway.

5. Ireland is well adapted for commerce, for few places have more safe and commodious harbours. Many a good ship has been lost for the want of a haven to shelter in. The country is not mountainous, except in parts of Connaught and Munster, but, on the contrary, rather flat; it is well watered with rivers and lakes, and in most parts very fertile; vast herds of cattle and extensive flocks of sheep are fed on the pasturage. A large quantity of beef and butter is exported every year, and a great number of pigs.

6. Ireland ought to be a prosperous country, for it has nearly seven millions of inhabitants, the land is capable of great improvement, and the natural pro-

ductions of the country are of great value. Coal, copper, iron, lead, and silver are found, and quarries of slate and marble are numerous. The country is not without manufactures. Irish linen is famous all over the world.

7. The capital of Ireland is Dublin; and those who have seen as much of it as I have, will readily allow it to be the first city in Great Britain, with the exception of London. It is here, at the castle, that the lord lieutenant, sent over by England, holds his court. Dublin has a university, and many fine public buildings. The city stands on the banks of the river Liffey, and may be about half a dozen miles from the sea.

8. Donaghadee is the nearest seaport to Scotland, and Waterford is the nearest to Wales. Armagh, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Londonderry, Cork, and Limerick, are all places of importance.

9. The principal islands of Ireland are Rathlin, Ennistrahal, Tory, and others; the principal lakes Erne, Foyle, Neagh, Swilly, and Killarney; and the most noted rivers the Shannon, the Blackwater, the Barrow, the Suir, the Liffey, and the Boyne.

10. Among the mountains must be mentioned the

Mourne, and the Iveah; and among the bays, Donegal, Dublin, Sligo, Galway, Dingle, and Bantry Bay. As an old sailor, I ought not to forget Cork Harbour, Waterford Harbour, and Wexford Harbour.

11. Though the Irish people are well made, and strong; generous, warm-hearted, brave, and industrious; courteous, and obliging to strangers; yet are the poor very ignorant. They are reckless of the future, careless of their lives, and, when under excitement, violent and cruel. They want the education of Scotchmen.

12. With regard to laws and the established religion of the country, they are much the same as in England, though the Catholics of Ireland are far more numerous than the Protestants.

13. Ireland was conquered by Henry the Second, in 1172, but after that she had a parliament of her own. Between thirty and forty years ago, however, a change took place, and England and Ireland were united. Since then, a lord lieutenant, appointed by England, has governed Ireland.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the advice given by Peter Parley? 2. About what size is Ireland? 3. Into how many provinces is it divided? 4. Can you

remember any of the counties? 5. Is the country mountainous? 6. What is the population of Ireland? What minerals are found in the country? 7. Which is the capital of Ireland? Is Dublin a fine city? On the banks of what river does it stand? 8. Which is the nearest Irish seaport to Scotland? Which is nearest to Wales? What other places of note are there in Ireland besides Dublin? 9. Which are the principal islands, lakes, and rivers? 10. Mention the most remarkable mountains, bays, and harbours. 11. Describe the Irish poor. 12. Are Catholics, or Protestants, the most numerous in Ireland? 13. When was Ireland conquered? By whom? When were England and Ireland united? How is Ireland governed?



LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

LESSON XXII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT FRANCE.



VIEW OF PARIS.

1. WE have described Great Britain and Ireland, let us now cross St. George's Channel and the British Channel, (you will find them both on the map,) and let us take a view of France. I wish you could see a French diligence. It is a carriage almost as much

like a stage waggon as a stage coach, drawn by five or six horses, three of them running abreast. I have seen these vehicles, and travelled in them very comfortably. I have laughed in my sleeve, too, at Monsieur the conductor, with his cocked hat, and tail; and at Monsieur the postilion, in his enormous jack boots; the trampling of the horses, the continual cracking of the long lashed whip, and the fast talking and shrugging of the French passengers amused Peter Parley.

2. France is a fine country, delightfully situated, and very fertile; it is very large and very powerful, for it reaches between five and six hundred miles one way, and almost as much the other, and has a population of thirty-two millions of people.

3. The country is bounded partly by sea and partly by land. The Pyrenean Mountains, and the Mediterranean, bound it on the south side; the Atlantic Ocean rolls its proud waves on the west; the English Channel and the Netherlands lie to the north; and the Rhine runs along the east. France was once divided into provinces, but it is now formed into numerous departments, like our counties; of these there are eighty-six. The departments are again divided

into arrondissements, the arrondissements into cantons, and the cantons into communes or parishes.

4. France is a military kingdom, and has almost always been engaged in wars. The country is distributed into nineteen military divisions or provinces. It would be better if peace and good will reigned in every land, and if military divisions were unnecessary.

5. The principal islands of France are, Corsica, Rhé, Oleron, Ushant, Belleisle, and others. The chief mountains are, the Alps, Jura, Cevennes, and the Pyrenees. The principal rivers, the Rhone, the Saone, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Seine; and the most celebrated bays, the Bay of Biscay, Brest Harbour, Toulon, and some others. France has foreign possessions in North and South America, in the West Indies, in Africa, and in Hindoostan.

6. The capital of France is Paris, a most magnificent city, containing seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Its palaces and public buildings are very costly. Its bridges, churches, squares, and fountains; its charitable institutions, schools, theatres, museums, and libraries, seem to be numberless. Notre Dame is a noble cathedral. The Tuilleries, Palais Royal,

Luxembourg, and Louvre, are magnificent palaces. The column in the Place Vendome is strikingly beautiful, and Père la Chaise is the first burial ground in the world. I ought, however, to tell you, that the streets of Paris are narrow, and often very dirty.

7. Besides Paris, France has many cities of note. Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Rouen, Nantes, Versailles, and Toulouse, with several others.

8. The climate of France is fine. Its soil brings forth corn and grapes abundantly, as well as figs, prunes, and other fruit. The sheep of the country are numerous and good, but I cannot say so much for the cattle and horses. If you wish for a good beef steak, do not expect it in France; you must ask for that in old England.

9. The French are a lively, intelligent, and polite people. Their language is more universally used in courts than any other, and the number of Frenchmen celebrated for talent and learning is great.

10. France was the country of the ancient Gauls, though it is considered to take its name from the Franks, who were Germans. For many years the English possessed a part of the country, but they were at last driven away.

A revolution took place more than forty years ago, when Paris became a scene of bloodshed and butchery. The king and queen of France were beheaded, and hundreds and thousands fell by the sword, or under the axe of the guillotine. France became a republic.

11. After the revolution, a great man sprang up of the name of Napoleon Buonaparte, a Corsican by birth; he had a strong mind, and possessed great ambition. He became first consul, and then emperor of France, but the ambitious are never satisfied, so he raised great armies that he might conquer the nations around him, and reign over Europe.

12. The sound of battle, the cry of war, resounded through the whole of Europe; the roll of the rattling drum, and the flourish of the brazen trumpet. Armies of men on foot and on horseback collected together. Nation was set in array against nation, and many a battle plain was stained with blood.

13. Buonaparte won his way for a time; the proud necks of kings were humbled, and the gates of their capitals were thrown open to his victorious arms; he triumphed at Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and many other places; but the scripture says truly, Pride

goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. He lost his army in Russia by the frost, was beaten at Leipsic, and was at last obliged to resign his crown. He regained it, indeed, but could not keep it long, for in the great battle of Waterloo he was totally defeated, principally by British troops under Wellington, and driven from his throne.

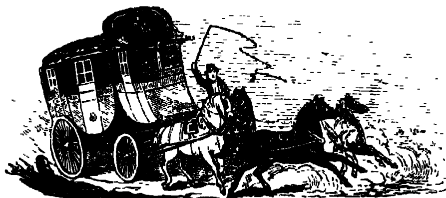
14. There is in the South Atlantic Ocean a rocky islånd that stands alone, it is called St. Helena. Buonaparte was sent to this place; there he lived as a captive the remainder of his life; there he died and was buried. A memerable example of the transitory tenure of human glory, and of the bitter disappointment that awaits ambition!

15. France and England are now at peace, and if the sword be not again drawn until Peter Parley desires it, it will rust in its scabbard for ever.

QUESTIONS.

1. What channels must be crossed to go from Ireland to France? 2. What is the extent of France? What the amount of its population? 3. How is the country bounded? How divided? 4. Into how many military provinces is France distributed? 5. Mention some of the principal islands of the country. Some of the mountains. Some of the

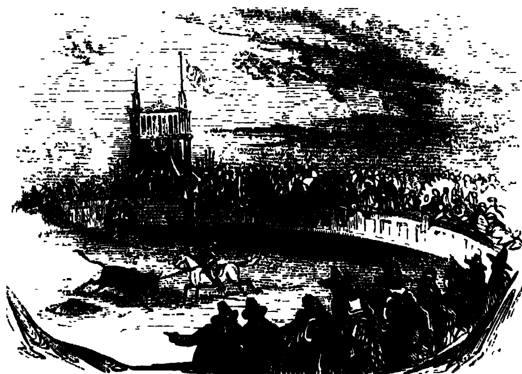
rivers, and bays. 6. What is the capital of France? 7. Has France any other cities of note? 8. Is the climate good or bad? 9. Describe the French character? Which is the language that prevails most in the courts of Europe? 10. What people anciently inhabited France? From what people does France derive its name? How long is it since the terrible revolution of France? Who were beheaded during the revolution? 11. What great man rose up after that turbulent time? 12. What took place in consequence of Buonaparte's ambition? 13. Can you remember any of the battles that he won? What battles did he lose? In what great battle was the emperor of the French altogether overcome? Was he driven from his throne? 14. Where is the isle of St. Helena? Who was sent there? What lesson do we learn from his reverses?



FRENCH DILIGENCE.

LESSON XXIII.

PARLEY DESCRIBES SPAIN.



1. I WILL now describe Spain; it is a very considerable country. I never think of Spain without calling to mind a grand bull fight that I once saw in Madrid. The great extent of the arena, the number of the spectators, and the magnificence of their dresses, astonished me almost as much as the fury of the

bulls, and the courage and dexterity of those who attacked them. It was a very striking spectacle, but, for all that, bull fighting is a cruel custom; the less of it there is practised in the world the better.

2. Spain is as much as five hundred miles broad, and nearly a hundred more than that in length. It is south-west of France, from which country it is divided by mountains called the Pyrenees. Every other part of it is surrounded by water, except that which joins Portugal. Most people would think that Spain must be powerful and rich, for it has twelve millions of inhabitants, but this is not the case. She once had extensive possessions in the New World; but she now holds only Cuba and Porto Rico.

3. I will tell you why Spain is neither powerful nor rich, because the people are, to a great extent, ignorant, and badly governed. They have been fighting among themselves for years, and, for aught I see to the contrary, are likely enough to keep up the cruel contention for a long time to come.

4. The country is divided into fourteen provinces, Galicia, Asturias, and Biscay; Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia; Valencia, Murcia, and Granada; Leon, Estramadura, and Andalusia, with Old Castile, and

New Castile. Of these Andalusia is by far the most rich and fertile. In a military point of view these are divided into twelve captain-generalships; Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça form a thirteenth.

5. In ancient times the country was very populous, the number of inhabitants being nearly four times as many as they now are.

The soil is so productive that it is fully able to supply the wants of a large population, but Spain is not likely to increase the number of her people, while civil war ravages her provinces from one end of the country to the other.

6. The capital is Madrid. It has some very fine buildings, but the river, the Manzanares, on whose banks it is built, is small, and the surrounding country naked and mountainous. The wide streets, the handsome edifices, and the beautiful fountains of the place do not make it a pleasant city to dwell in. Give me a more fertile spot, and a better informed people for my neighbours.

7. The principal cities or towns of Spain are, Madrid, the capital, of which I have already spoken, Seville, Barcelona, Valencia, Granada, Malaga, Sara-

gossa, Alicant, Toledo, Cadiz, Salamanca, Burgos, and others.

8. Seville is a beautiful city; it was once the capital, but Philip the Second removed the court to Madrid. Seville oranges are in high estimation. Granada was once the Moorish capital; a magnificent Moorish building, called the Alhambra, is yet standing there. Salamanca is famous for its university, and Burgos for its fine gothic cathedral. Cadiz is an ancient place, with a port well known. St. Sebastian is of some note, for when the French entered it as conquerors, in 1794, they found there one hundred and eighty pieces of brass cannon. It was taken, in 1813, by the duke of Wellington.

9. Carthagena is one of the first ports in the Mediterranean. Malaga is well known for its capital fruits and wines. If Valladolid had nothing else to recommend it to attention, it would be remarkable as the burial place of the great *Columbus*. Alcantara has a magnificent bridge over the river Tago, or Tagus; and Gibraltar is considered the strongest fortified place in the world. The English have long had possession of this last place, and they are likely to keep it; for when, during the war of England against

her American colonies, Spain, assisted by France, tried to take it, the attempt was in vain.

10. The mountains of Spain most noted are the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian, the rock of Gibraltar, and the Sierras of Morena and Nevada; the latter of which is in Granada, and the former in Andalusia. The rock of Gibraltar used to be called Mount Calpe. The rivers are the Douro, the Ebro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Xucar, and the Minho. The principal bays are those of Biscay, Ferrol, and Vigo.

11. The islands of the country are Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça; and the capes, Ortegal, Finisterre, De Gata, and De Palos. I must tell you a curious circumstance about the island of Minorca. In old times the boys of this place, it is said, were practised slingers, for their mothers used to hang their breakfasts from the top of a pole, and made them strike it down with a stone from their slings; no wonder that they became clever.

12. The air of Spain is pure, though the winters, in the most northern parts, are severe, and the summers very hot. The land, generally fertile, produces wheat and barley, as well as salt, saltpetre, saffron, hemp,

and the sugar-cane. Honey, silk, and wool, are plentiful. The fruits of the country are of the choicest kind; the same as grow in Italy and France.

13. Spain is well stored with iron, copper, and lead, as well as with agates, jacinths, loadstone, crystal, jasper, and marbles of different kinds; emeralds are also found, and amethysts and diamonds.

14. The government of Spain is a monarchy; the religion is the Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are proud, and very grave in their deportment, and too many of them are revengeful; but they are not without their good qualities. In person they are well made; their hair is glossy black, their complexion dark, and their sparkling eyes are full of expression.

15. The wolf is the principal beast of prey in Spain; their bulls are ferocious, their mules good, and their Andalusian horses capital.

16. Spain has undergone great changes, having been ruled at different times by Gauls, Phenicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, and Sara cens, or Moors. It is, at the present time, as I have already said, distracted with civil war. Spain was once the pride of nations, famed for her power, her courage, her politeness, her gallantry, and her hero-

ism; but she is not what she has been. Nations should take warning, and try to be great in goodness, that they may continue to be great in power.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was it that Parley saw at Madrid? 2. What is the length of Spain? The breadth? 3. Why is Spain neither powerful nor rich? 4. How is Spain divided? 5. Was the country ever more populous than it is now? 6. Which is the capital of Spain? 7. Mention some of the principal towns? 8. For what are Seville, Granada, and Salamanca famous? 9. Which is the strongest fortress in the world? Who is in possession of it at the present time? 10. Which are the principal mountains of Spain? The rivers and the bays? 11. Mention the most remarkable islands and capes? 12. What kind of grain is grown in Spain? 13. What metals and minerals are found there? What precious stones? 14. What is the government and religion of Spain? Describe the inhabitants of the country? 15. Which is the principal beast of prey in Spain? 16. By whom has Spain been governed?



MOORISH CASTLE.

LESSON XXIV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT PORTUGAL.



1. PORTUGAL is so much like Spain in many respects, that I need not be very long in describing it. It has been very rich; but all the riches in the world could never blot out the black mark that stands in the forehead of Portugal. This country was, I believe, the first to embark in the cruel slaye trade, or, at least,

the first to tear the Africans from their home to toil in a distant land. Peter Parley thinks that they have much to answer for, who set on foot such an inhuman traffic as that of dealing in the blood and bones of their fellow creatures. Be merciful, my young friends, that you may obtain mercy.

2. Portugal is, as you will see, if you look at the map, the most westerly part of Europe. The waves of the Atlantic dash against its western and southern sides. It is between three and four hundred miles long, and a hundred and twenty broad; and the number of its inhabitants is about three millions and a half. Portugal has other territory in different parts of the world.

3. Portugal is divided into six provinces; Estramadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras os Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. There is no great quantity of corn grown in the country, for the Portuguese pay but little attention to husbandry: they are not like Englishmen. In Africa there is a grain grown called maize, and the Portuguese peasants use it instead of wheat. Few places are better supplied with fruit: oranges, lemons, olives, grapes, figs, nuts, almonds, and raisins. It is a famous country for wine.

4. The principal bays of Portugal are Caldao and Lagos; the rivers are the Douro, the Tejo or Tagus, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Mondego; and the capes, Mondego, Raco, Espichel, Sines, St. Vincent, and others.

5. The capital of Portugal is Lisbon. It has two castles to defend it, though not large ones, and some batteries on the banks of the river. It has also a magnificent aqueduct for conveying water to the city reservoir. The harbour is a noble one; a thousand ships may ride there. I should not like to live in Lisbon on account of the fearful earthquakes that frequently take place there. About fourscore years ago Lisbon was almost destroyed by one of those dreadful visitants. The city has many noble edifices, and a great number of convents. The people are almost as fond of bull-fights as the Spaniards. Oporto is the chief city of northern Portugal; it is situated on the Douro, and is the principal seat of the wine trade. Port wine takes its name from it.

6. The religion of the country is the Roman Catholic, and the people are terribly priest ridden. The monks and friars seem to have it all their own way. They are not over learned themselves, and they keep

the people, for the most part, in a sad state of ignorance. The Inquisition, in both Spain and Portugal, used to be much dreaded: it was an establishment of great power, that took up, and tried, and put to death hundreds and thousands of people, for imaginary crimes, all in secret.

7. Portugal was once governed by the Moors, and was once conquered by the Spaniards; but they did not hold possession of it more than about sixty years. It has been engaged in many wars, and many years of peace and prosperity will be required to educate its people and give solidity to its government. No country can be considered based on a firm foundation that possesses not wise rulers, just laws, and virtuous-minded citizens.



QUESTIONS.

1. What country does Portugal resemble? Who first embarked in the slave trade? 2. In what part of the world is Portugal? What is the extent of the country? What the number of its inhabitants? Has Portugal any territory in any other part of the world? 3. How is the country divided? Are the Portuguese good husbandmen? What fruits grow in the country? Is Portugal famous for wines? 4. Which are the principal bays of the country? Which the most noted rivers and

capes? 5. Which is the capital of Portugal? Has it any places of defence? How is water conveyed to the city reservoir? Has the city a good harbour? Is Portugal subject to earthquakes? Of what amusement are the people fond? 6. What form of religion prevails in Portugal? Have the monks and friars much influence? What was the Inquisition? Had it much power? What evil deeds did it do? 7. By whom has Portugal been governed? What is requisite to establish a country on a firm foundation?



LESSON XXV.

PARLEY TALKS OF HOLLAND.



1. SUPPOSE we now fancy ourselves in Holland. It would take us some time to go in reality from Portugal to Holland; but we can perform the journey in our imagination in much less time. The country will just suit such people as are fond of smoking; but I hope you will always pass your time in a much more profitable manner. Holland is to the north-

west of Germany. The people are called Dutch, and are uncommonly fond of smoking tobacco.

2. Holland is a very flat country; a great part of it was once covered over by the sea. What a thought! that porpoises, and sharks, and whales, and sword-fish, should once have swam about at their ease over the land that the Dutch people now walk upon.

Holland, though a very small kingdom, has a great number of walled towns. It contains the following provinces: Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Zutphen, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland.

3. Holland is very different from any other country that I have yet described, for the streets in the towns have canals running through them; so that people travel, and luggage is conveyed, by boats, instead of coaches. There are rows of trees planted on each side of the canals, which give them a very pleasing appearance.

4. Holland is thought to be as well, if not better, peopled than any country in Europe, according to its size. Some say it has two millions of inhabitants, and others say it has three millions. No people in the world are more cleanly and industrious.

5. The capital of the country is Amsterdam, and a

fine city it is. The stadt house is a splendid building. If the Dutch had not been a very persevering people, they never would have overcome the difficulties presented by the low swampy ground they inhabit. Amsterdam is built upon wooden piles, driven into the marshy ground. The city stands on about fourscore islands, and has three hundred bridges. I remember being at this place with Captain Hatterick, who explained to me every thing that we saw. There may be from two to three hundred thousand people in Amsterdam.

6. A few miles from the capital is Saardam, a little town, where a hundred years ago, or more, a namesake of mine, Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, worked as a shipwright. We seldom hear of a king working with his own hands, but Peter knew what he was about: he went home, and soon had a capital navy, which he had long wanted.

7. So low is the ground of the country, that the Dutch have been obliged to build strong high dykes to keep out the sea. Sometimes it happens that the waves of the ocean so undermine a dyke, that it breaks down, and then there is pretty confusion:

houses are destroyed, people are drowned, and the country is flooded over for a great distance.

8. The principal cities of Holland, besides the capital, are Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, and Leyden; the two last have universities. I should have mentioned Haarlem; that place is famous on more accounts than one. It has a beautiful cathedral, with the finest organ in Europe. You never saw such a piece of music! It has seven or eight hundred pipes; some of them are near forty feet long, and sixteen inches wide.

9. The rivers of the country are the Rhine, the Maese, and the Scheldt. The climate is damp and foggy; the cattle and sheep are good. The language spoken is a dialect of the German, and the religion is Calvinism. When Napoleon, the emperor of the French, was deposed from his throne, the prince of Orange was recalled to reign over Holland. Belgium was added to his kingdom by the allies; but in 1830 it threw off the yoke. He is called the King of the Netherlands.

10. Holland and Belgium, after their separation, were for some time at war, and they are not the best friends in the world now. When will nations learn

wisdom by the experience of the past, and be more anxious about peace and happiness than about territory and national ambition?

QUESTIONS.

1. In what direction from Germany is Holland? By what name are the people of Holland called? Of what are they fond? 2. Is Holland hilly? Was any part of it ever covered by the sea? Can you remember any of the Dutch provinces? 3. How are passengers and luggage usually conveyed from one place to another? What gives the canals a pleasant appearance? 4. What is the number of the inhabitants of the country? Are the people industrious? 5. Which is the capital of Holland? What is its population? 6. Where is Saardam? For what is it remarkable? 7. To what accident are the Dutch liable? 8. What are the principal places in Holland besides Amsterdam? 9. What are the rivers of the country? 10. Are Holland and Belgium on good terms at the present time?



DUTCH PASSAGE BOAT.

LESSON XXVI.

PARLEY DESCRIBES BELGIUM.



CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

1. This country has not long been separated from Holland: it is not mountainous; but, on the contrary, very flat. Its fertility and beauty are highly praised.

2. Belgium was once known by the name of Flanders; very few places have kept the names by which

they were originally called. Many a tall fellow has been laid low in Belgium, for the country has been the field of numberless battles. Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and Austrians, have here grappled together for victory and renown. For a long series of years it seemed a place almost set apart for hostile engagements; at the present time, however, it is quiet.

3. Belgium includes ten provinces: North Brabant, South Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, Namur, Hainault, Liege, and Luxemburg.

4. The chief cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Maestricht, Namur, Liege, Louvain, and Luxemburg. Of these Brussels must be considered as the capital. It is a very elegant city, and is much frequented by English.

5. Antwerp was once deservedly celebrated as the most important and opulent town in the north of Europe; but it has sadly fallen off from what it was. I will tell you why. In the first place, the Dutch, when they freed themselves from the power of Spain, are said to have filled the hulls of several ships with large stones, and to have sunk them in the river Scheldt. This not being sufficient to injure the navi-

gation, they took care, in the treaty of Munster, to prohibit large vessels from going up to Antwerp. Besides this, the ravages of war had driven great numbers of merchants from the place. Now what was the consequence of all this? Why, that the commerce of the city was destroyed.

6. Ghent is a large city, being not less than six or seven miles round its walls, and has hundreds of bridges uniting the different parts together, for it is divided into many compartments by canals. Bruges was once famous for the woollen manufacture, Liege is celebrated for its numerous flourishing manufactories and coal mines, and Luxemburg for its fortifications.

7. Corn, flax, and fruit, thrive in Belgium, for the land is fertile, and the air, in the inland parts, very good. The inhabitants are called Flemings, and no people in the world surpass them in the manufacture of linens and laces.

8. I dare say that you have heard of the great painters Rubens and Vandyck;—well, they were both Flemings. The number of inhabitants in Belgium may be about four millions, or perhaps more; they are mostly Roman Catholics.

9. All the world knows something about the great battle of Waterloo; it was fought at a little distance from Brussels. Wellington, the English commander, and Marshal Blucher, the Prussian, obtained so signal a victory over Napoleon Bonaparte, that he never recovered from the blow. It unseated him from that throne on which he had too proudly sat.

10. A few years ago, when Belgium declared its independence, the Dutch, who had a garrison in the citadel of Antwerp, would not give it up. Old Chassé, the governor of the place, said he would blow himself up in the citadel rather than surrender. He was a brave man; but it is easier to talk about blowing one's self into the air than to do it in reality.

11. The French helped the Belgians. They sent sappers and miners, and a complete army with field pieces and a battering train. They sent also to Liege for the great monster mortar, so called from its enormous size, and summoned old Chassé to surrender; but he did not till the citadel was battered into a heap of ruins.

QUESTIONS.

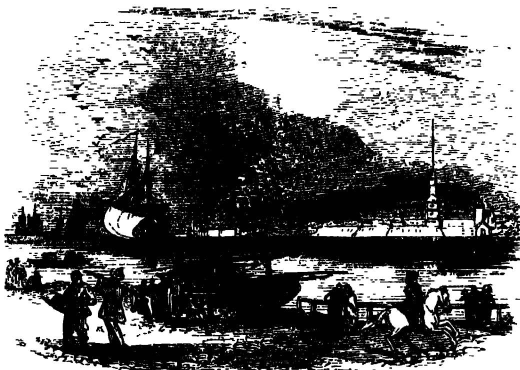
1. Is Belgium flat or mountainous? Is it fertile, and pleasant to the eye? 2. By what name was Belgium formerly known? Has not Belgium been celebrated for wars? 3. How many provinces are there in Belgium? What are their names? 4. Which are their chief cities and towns? What is the capital of the country? 5. Has Antwerp been celebrated? Who ruined the commerce of Antwerp? In what manner? 6. What is the size of Ghent? For what was Bruges once famed? 7. What produce of the ground thrives in Belgium? By what name are the people known? For what manufactures are they celebrated? 8. Who were Rubens and Vandyck? What is the number of the inhabitants of Belgium? Of what religion are they? 9. Where was the battle of Waterloo fought? Who was defeated in that battle? 10. Who was the governor of the citadel of Antwerp when the French besieged it? Did he at last surrender?



VANDYCK.

LESSON XXVII.

PARLEY GIVES SOME ACCOUNT OF RUSSIA.



VIEW OF ST. PETERSBURG.

1. You have, most likely, never seen any Don Cossacks on horseback, with their long lances. I have seen plenty of them among the snow, and would much rather have them for friends than for enemies. Think of them rushing on to the charge with the speed and force of the whirlwind! They are terrible fellows to be opposed to. They live in Russia.

2. Look at your map, and I think you will find Russia to be the largest empire on the globe, stretching over a considerable part of Eastern Europe, and the whole of Northern Asia. It is between five and six thousand miles in length, and in some places near two thousand in breadth. It has the Arctic Sea to the North, Tartary, the Caspian and Black Seas to the south; the North Pacific Ocean to the east; and to the west, Sweden, Lapland, and Poland.

3. Russia is divided into governments. There are more than thirty of these in European Russia. The population of the empire may be reckoned at sixty millions. The principal cities are Petersburg, the capital; Moscow, Wyburg, Archangel, Riga, Revel, and Cronstadt.

4. Petersburg is a handsome city; but why Peter the Great should build it in such a low swampy place I cannot tell. It may be favourable for commerce, but it must be unfavourable to health. A great part of it stands on the islands in the middle of the river Neva, and the rest on the banks.

There is a famous statue at Petersburg, of Peter the Great sitting on a horse, who is rearing up on the top of a high rock, with his feet over the edge of

it. When the artist was making this statue, an officer rode a fiery charger up a steep rock every morning, to serve as a model.

5. Moscow stands on a large plain, in the middle of European Russia; it was once the capital. This was the city that the Russians set on fire to prevent the French from wintering there, when they invaded the country.

6. The principal lakes of Russia are Ladoga, the largest in Europe, Onega, and Ilmen. The gulfs, Finland and Riga. The islands, Cronstadt, Oesil, and Dago. The rivers, Volga, the largest in Europe, the Don, the Dwina, the Nieper, and the Niester. Russia is, for the greater part, a flat country. The Oural mountains are the most celebrated.

7. As Russia is so large a country, the climate, of course, is very various. In some parts the soil is good; but there are millions and millions of acres not worth cultivating. The people are well formed, hardy, and patient. The government is despotic, for the emperor can do almost what he pleases. The religion is the Greek church, and the language of the country is part Sclavonian and part Polish.

8. Besides horses, Russia has camels and drome-

daries to carry burdens; and bears, wolves, and hyænas are found in the woods, as well as ermines, black foxes, and other animals. The icebergs of the north of Russia are great curiosities: many of them are like crystal temples or cathedrals, with pointed spires of the most fantastic description.

9. Vast as Russia is, it is not large enough to satisfy restless ambition. Latterly Poland has been considered to be nothing more than a part of Russia. As an independent kingdom Poland is now unknown. Russia was once called Moscovy, and the monarch went by the name of the Czar of Moscovy; but the title of the ruler is now that of Emperor of Russia.

10. There is a dreary part of Russia called Siberia, where the climate is dreadfully severe for the greater part of the year. To this place thousands have been banished, as a punishment for real or supposed crimes.

11. The Cossacks were originally Polish peasants; but they put themselves under the care of the Russians, being oppressed by their own rulers. When the emperor of Russia requires their services in the field of battle, they arm themselves and answer to his call. There are several tribes of them. One of the prin-

cipal is the Don Cossacks, so called because they live on the banks and islands of the river Don.

QUESTIONS.

2. Is Russia the largest empire in the world? How is it bounded? 3. How many governments are there in European Russia? What is the population of the country? Which is the capital? The principal cities? 4. How is Petersburg situated? Describe the statue of Peter the Great? From what model was it made? 5. Why did the Russians fire Moscow? 6. Which are the most remarkable lakes of Russia? The gulfs? The islands? The rivers? The mountains? 7. Describe the Russians? Their government? Their language? Their religion? 8. What wild animals are found in the woods? 9. What name had the country before it was called Russia? What is the title of the ruler of the country? 10. What kind of a place is Siberia? Why are people sent there? 11. Who are the Cossacks? Why are some of them called Don Cossacks?



PETER THE GREAT.

LESSON XXVIII.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT POLAND.

1. I AM now about to describe an unhappy country. I say unhappy, because it has been, and is now, an oppressed country; where oppression reigns, happiness is out of the question. Poland is surrounded by Russia, Prussia, and Germany. Though now it no longer ranks as an independent nation, it was once a powerful kingdom. Its length was near seven hundred miles, and its breadth almost as much.

2. When Poland was divided between the three nations that surround it, Austria took Little Poland and Red Russia; Prussia had three provinces, Polachia, Great Poland, and Polish Prussia; and Russia had eight, Courland, Masovia, Lithuania, Samogitia, Polesia, Ukraine, Volhynia, and Podolia.

3. This violent partition of Poland has ever been* considered one of the most cruel acts of oppression recorded in history. It was begun in 1772, and completed in 1792 and 1795.

* "O bloodiest picture in the book of Time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime!"

4. For many ages the Poles struggled bravely against their powerful enemies, and many a splendid achievement of chivalrous valour is recorded. A celebrated poet says, in reference to the partition of Poland,

> "Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
> And freedom shriek'd as Kosciusko fell."

In 1814, a small part of the ancient kingdom of Poland was formed into a new kingdom by the sovereigns who had overthrown Napoleon, and the emperor of Russia was placed at the head of it; but he treated the people so ill, that, in 1830, they made a noble effort to throw off the yoke. After having manifested the greatest bravery, and obtained several victories over their oppressors, they were, however, at length overpowered by numbers, and have since been persecuted with the utmost barbarity. Many Poles are now living as refugees in different countries, who dare not return home to the land of their fathers.

5. The capital of Poland is Warsaw, situated on the river Vistula. It is moated and walled round; indeed the wall is double. There is nothing cheerful in Warsaw; nothing that looks like prosperity. If there are some fine buildings, there are too many of

a different kind. Cracow, which was nominally made an independent republic in 1814, because the victorious sovereigns could not agree which should have it, is a city of some extent, and not without good buildings and wide streets; but both these cities show the remains of long past grandeur. There is a strange mingling together of riches and poverty, luxury and destitution.

6. Poland has but few mountains; the Krapack or Carpathian mountains rise up between Hungary and Poland, and usually have plenty of snow on their tops. The climate is quite cold enough, but not unhealthy. The Vistula is the main river of the country.

7. The pasture land of Poland is good, and the soil of the country, on the whole, fertile, producing a great quantity of grain. Many of the forests are very large. I have seen buffaloes, wolves, and boars there, as well as gluttons, lynxes, deer of different kinds, and elks. I was once suddenly attacked by a buffalo in a forest of Masovia, and had it not been for the trees, there would soon have been an end of Peter Parley.

8. I hardly know how to describe the Poles. The

rich have very grand equipages, but the poor are wretchedly attired. Want and extravagance pass together along the streets. The peasants are little better than slaves, and seem quite contented to be such. Taking the Poles altogether, they may be called a well formed, handsome, upright, brave, and hospitable people.

9. The religion of Poland is the catholic; the language Sclavonic. The curiosities consist mostly of salt-mine caverns and grottoes.

QUESTIONS.

1. How is Poland surrounded? 2. By whom was the country divided? In what manner? 3. Is this division regarded as an act of injustice? When did the division take place? 4. When was part of Poland formed into a new kingdom? What then happened to the Poles? 5. Which is the Polish capital? Describe Cracow? 6. What are the principal mountains of Poland? Which is the largest river? 7. Is Poland fertile? Are the forests large? What wild animals do they contain? 8. Can you describe the Poles? 9. What is the prevailing religion in Poland? What are the curiosities of the country?

LESSON XXIX.

PARLEY SPEAKS OF PRUSSIA.



VIEW OF BERLIN.

1. PRUSSIA has always been a warlike country. During the time of Frederick the Great the cut of a soldier's coat, the dressing of his hair, and the very regimental buttons that he wore, were considered things of great importance: I suppose it is much the same now. The Prussians are excellent soldiers, and Frederick did all in his power to make them so.

2. I like to give you the boundaries of a country, because you can then find it more easily on the map. Prussia has Poland on the east, the Netherlands on the west, the Baltic on the north, and Bohemia on the south. It is divided into ten provinces. A small part of the Prussian frontier even touches on France; so that, you see, the Prussian dominions stretch, like a riband, from the Russian to the French territory.

3. The names of the ten provinces are as follows: Eastern and Western Prussia, Silesia, Brandenburg, and the Grand Duchy of Posen, Munster, Pomerania, and the Duchy of Saxony, the Duchy of Cleves and Berg, and the Duchy of the Lower Rhine.

4. I have travelled in Prussia from east to west, a distance of near six hundred miles, and from north to south, which may be near four hundred; but in many parts Prussia is much narrower.

5. I will tell you an odd story about Prussia. Before it was a kingdom, Frederick William, who was elector of Brandenberg, attended a conference, where he was refused an armed chair by the then king of England, William the Third. This put him sadly out of temper, and he was determined never to rest satisfied until he became a king. He set to work,

and by bribery and other means got himself made a king. Had it not been for that armed chair, the elector of Brandenburg would never have been made king of Prussia.

6. The capital of the country is Berlin, a handsome and spacious city, with two hundred thousand inhabitants. The other principal cities and towns are Konigsberg, Dantzic, Magdeburg, and Munster; Breslaw, Posen, Potsdam, Stettin, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. Frederick the Great died and was interred at Potsdam.

7. I will tell you one anecdote about Frederick the Great. One day, with a few followers, he came to a country church where the iron dial-plate of the clock was much worn and disfigured by time. He asked the age of the dial-plate, and when he heard that it had stood against the church tower twenty-five years, "Then," said he, "I am three times as hard as iron, for I am seventy-five years old, and have been exposed to the elements as much as the dial-plate."

8. The soil of Prussia is fertile in corn; the climate by no means unhealthy. The forests are well stocked

with venison and game, and there is no want of fish in the rivers and other streams.

9. The Prussians are a well made, warlike people; their government is absolute monarchy, and their religion Protestant.

10. I forgot to tell you something that is recorded about the city of Magdeburg. About two hundred years since, during the war it was taken by storm. General Tilly entered the place with his soldiers and massacred the inhabitants. About four hundred only of the people escaped, though there were little short of forty thousand in the city. The fortress of Magdeburg is very strong, perhaps you may have heard that the celebrated Baron Trenck was once confined here. A waxwork figure of the baron used to be shown about, with a long beard, and heavily laden with irons.

11. The Gulf of Dantzic is the most celebrated of any in the country, and the chief rivers are the Vistula, the Memel, the Pregel, the Warta, and the Oder.

12. The ancient inhabitants of the country were savage enough; roots, berries, and raw flesh were

their sustenance; and holes and caverns their habitations. They were obstinately brave, but for all that the German knights in the time of the Holy War overcame them.

13. After the country had been for some time under the dominion of Poland, a part of it was made a dukedom; it next gained the rank of an electorate; and after that, as I have just told you, it was raised to the dignity of a kingdom. I must now ask a few questions, to see how far you have attended to my account.

QUESTIONS.

1. Are the Prussians good soldiers? Who did all he could to make them so? 2. What are the boundaries of Prussia? Into how many provinces is it divided? 3. Can you remember their names? 4. What is the size of Prussia? 5. How came Prussia to be made a kingdom? 6. Which is the capital? Which are the other principal cities? 7. Can you remember the anecdote about Frederick the Great, and the dial plate? 8. What are the climate and soil of Prussia? 9. What is the government of the country? and the religion? 10. What did General Tilly do to the people of Magdeburg? 11. Which are the chief rivers of Prussia? 12. Describe the ancient inhabitants? Who overcame them? At what period? 13. What title has Prussia had at various times?

LESSON XXX.

PARLEY DESCRIBES GERMANY.

1. Look at your map for Germany, and you will find it surrounded by Denmark, Prussia, Russia, Poland, Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands. Its length is perhaps six hundred miles, and its breadth somewhat less. I shall not soon forget Germany, having once seen a wild boar hunt in a forest there, that lasted for half a day. Many a horse was tired down, many a dog ripped up with the boar's tusks, and many an og-spear broken before the savage monster was subdued.

2. Germany is a country consisting of many independent states. It is called the German confederation, because the several powers that compose it have confederated, or joined themselves together, for self defence. They agree to support each other against all enemies, and yet to rule and reign in their own territories independently of each other.

3. There is a meeting of the rulers of these states

held at Frankfort on the Maine; this meeting is called a diet, and all questions of importance with respect to Germany are discussed at this assembly. Some of the rulers have four votes, some three, some two, and others only one.

4. Germany includes kingdoms, grand duchies, and duchies, as well as principalities and free towns. Frankfort, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen are the free towns or cities. The kingdoms are four in number; Bavaria, whose capital is Munich; Wurtemberg, the metropolis of which is Stutgard; Saxony, of which the chief city is Dresden; and Hanover, of which the principal city bears the same name. Of these kingdoms Bavaria is the most powerful; it has four millions of inhabitants, while each of the three other kingdoms has only about a million and a half.

5. The country has many rivers, the principal of these are the Danube, the Elbe, the Rhine, a very beautiful river; the Oder, the Weser, and the Maine. The lakes are Constance, Chieme-see, Bregentz, and others; and the mountains, the Alps and the Hartz mountains.

6. Much cannot be said for the northern parts

of Germany with respect to climate and soil; the southern are much better. Horses of a heavy kind are tolerably good in the country, and oxen and sheep not much to be complained of. Many of the forests are very extensive, nor is there any want of wild boars, and game, in them. I remember seeing several gluttons on the branches of large trees; this is a most voracious animal.

7. The inhabitants of Germany have great genius and talent in arts and sciences. Their inventions are very numerous, and their musical, mechanical, and literary attainments very great. As a people they are frank and hospitable, and make excellent soldiers. They have a character for honesty, industry, and perseverance.

8. The religion of the Germans is various. The Protestant, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish, prevail in different parts. The language is mixed, one part of it is the High Dutch, a fine language, but one which is rather difficult to learn. The German empire was founded about a thousand years ago by Charlemagne. He was king of France, and was called Charles the Great.

9. If ever you should go to Germany, be sure that

you sail along the Rhine; its banks and general scenery are very beautiful. Now for a few questions.

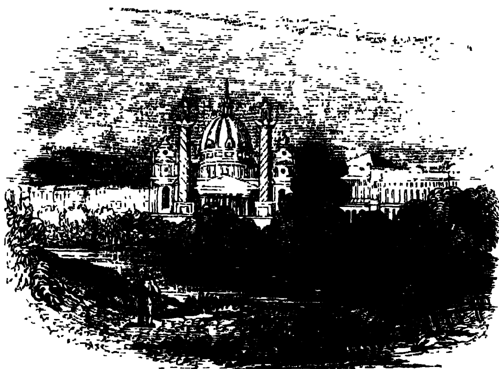
QUESTIONS.

1. How is Germany situated? 2. Of what does Germany consist? 3. What is the diet of Frankfort held for? Who attend it? Have they all an equal number of votes? 4. What does Germany include? What kingdoms does it contain? 5. Which are the principal rivers of the country? 6. What animals are found in the forests of Germany? 7. Describe the Germans. 8. What is their religion? and language? 9. What river in Germany is very beautiful?



LESSON XXXI.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT AUSTRIA.



VIEW OF VIENNA.

1. No doubt you think there are a great number of nations in the world. There are certainly, and the Great Father of all has scattered around his blessings in every clime, so that most nations have some particular advantages. To encourage a grateful

disposition is the duty of all, whether they live in a hot climate or a cold one.

2. Austria is to the south of Prussia. The whole empire takes in a great part of what was once the Germanic empire. It includes Austria, the kingdoms of Hungary, Bohemia, and other states. Its population may be safely reckoned at thirty millions. Its length is above seven hundred miles and its breadth more than five hundred.

3. Vienna is the capital of Austria. It stands, with its magnificent palaces and public edifices, on the banks of the Danube. It is a fortified place, with between two and three hundred thousand inhabitants.

4. Austria is as well off as most countries with regard to its productions. It has plenty of corn, and fruit, particularly grapes. The precious metals are found in Bohemia, as well as those of a commoner kind, and Hungary's woods are well supplied with game, and its waters with fish.

5. The Austrians are a brave people, polished, and said to be great lovers of instrumental music. In some of their cities you may see the most elegant stone built mansions, next door to mud cottages. By and

by we shall all be alike, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, will lie down in the dust together.

6. The empire of Austria is very powerful, and perhaps it is well that powerful states surround it. Kingdoms are often kept in check by one another. Were it not for this balance of power, as it is called, the strongest nation in the world might oppress all weaker states.

7. Prague is the capital of Bohemia. It has a fine situation on the river Mulda, and is altogether a very beautiful city with near ninety thousand inhabitants.

8. Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, are Austrian duchies. Istria also belongs to Austria, as well as the Tyrol, a moutainous country, that is fertile in grain and grapes, and productive in gold, silver, lead, and other metals.

9. The capital of Upper Hungary is Presburg. A high mountain rises up close to the city. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary. It is not without elegant buildings. It stands on the Danube, and has many vineyards around it. There are many gipsies in Hungary.

10. You have never, I dare say, seen the light dragoons of the Austrian army; if you had, you would know that they are mounted on very spirited horses. These are caught wild in the woods, and scarcely are hardier or more serviceable horses of their size to be found in the world.

11. The Hungarians are a tall, well formed people, not quite so industrious as many others, but not wanting in bravery. The rivers of Austria are the Danube, the Elbe, the Mulda, the Oder, the Po, the Drave, and the Save.

QUESTIONS.

2. Where is Austria? What is its size and population? 3. Which is the capital of the country? Describe it? 4. What are the productions of Austria? 5. Describe the Austrians? 6. What is it that often prevents one powerful nation from oppressing another? 7. Which is the capital of Bohemia? 8. What are the productions of the Tyrol? 9 Which is the capital of Upper Hungary and of Lower? 10. Where are the horses found, used by the Austrian light dragoons? 11. Describe the Hungarians? Which are the rivers of Austria?

LESSON XXXII.

PARLEY GIVES HIS DESCRIPTION OF SWITZERLAND.



1. This is one of the most mountainous of all countries. For those who are fond of sublime scenery Switzerland is a delightful country; mountains and craggy rocks are piled one upon another in a most majestic manner, with perpetual snow upon their summits.

2. Here the Alps rise in all their dreary, yet impressive grandeur; Mont Blanc lifting up his snow-clad head far above the surrounding peaks. This mountain is fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is among the Alps that the monks of St. Bernard send their noble dogs, with a small vessel of spirits fastened round the neck, and a cloak fastened round the body. These dogs find out the poor frozen traveller, perishing in the snow; the spirits are meant to give fresh life to him, and the cloak to protect him from the cold. May God in his mercy bless the kind hearted monks of St. Bernard!

3. It is on the Alps that the chamois hunter pursues his game. With his iron-spiked shoes on his feet, with his long pole in his hand, his double barrelled rifle slung at his back, and his axe, brandy-flask, and provision wallet by his side, he sets off in the night, that he may be above the chamois when the sun rises. He sees his game; he pursues him, cutting steps in the frozen cliff with his axe, and leaping over the deep and dangerous chasms by the aid of his long pole. Wearied and worn with toil, he hastily takes a bit of barley bread and a scrap of cheese from his wallet, puts his brandy flask to his lips, and again sets off refreshed after the chamois.

He shoots him, resting his gun on a craggy point; he slings him over his shoulder, and makes the best of his way back to his wife and children, who have not been without fears for his safe return.

4. The people of Switzerland are called Swiss; simple in their manners, they are a hardy, honest, industrious, and brave people. If they have cold dreary mountains in their country, they have warm and pleasant valleys. The climate varies so much that one man is sometimes sowing, while another is reaping at no great distance.

5. Switzerland is surrounded by France, Italy, Austria, and Germany, and has something more than two millions of inhabitants. It is divided into cantons, or provinces. There are twenty-two of these, and their names are Zurich, Berne, Schaffhausen, Basle, Friburg, Schweitz, Lucerne, Soluthern, Uri, Glaris, Zug, Underwald, Appenzel, Tessin, Pays de Vaud, Argau, St. Gall, Grisons, Geneva, Thurgau, Valais, and Neufchatel.

6. The capital of Switzerland is Berne; it has a grand arsenal, as well as a granary. The other places of note are Zurich, Geneva, famous for its beautiful lake, Basle, Lausanne, and Lucerne.

7. The lakes of the country are many. Geneva, Constance, Zurich, Neufchatel, and Lucerne, are the principal. The rivers are the Rhine, the Aar, and the rapid Rhone. The mountains are the Alps: Mont Blanc, St. Gothard, and St. Bernard should be particularly mentioned.

8. The climate of Switzerland is, as I have already told you, various, very hot and very cold. The mountains are, of course, barren enough, with the exception of the pine trees that clothe the sides of them; but the valleys are very fruitful, they produce much wine and flax, as well as grain.

9. The religion of the Swiss is of two kinds, Protestant and Roman Catholic; and the language they speak, though mostly French, is partly Italian and German.

10. Among the curiosities of Switzerland must be reckoned the great glaciers, and overwhelming avalanches of the mountains. The glaciers are immense masses of ice, many miles in length, and hundreds of feet in thickness. The avalanches are prodigious bodies of overhanging snow, which frequently fall, and sometimes cover whole valleys, destroying life and property.

11. I must tell you about the famous William Tell, who was a Swiss, and one of the best marksmen who ever took a cross-bow in hand. Switzerland was much oppressed by an Austrian governor, named Gessler, who, among other acts of tyranny, set up a hat on a pole, and made the Swiss pay the same respect to it as they did to him. William Tell refused to do this, and was sentenced to die unless he cleft an apple placed on his son's head, with an arrow from his bow. William Tell took two arrows with him, that in case he should hurt his son, he might send the other shaft through the heart of the cruel governor. William Tell cleft the apple without hurting his son, but was afterwards imprisoned. He however, escaped from prison, and shot cruel Gessler. This bold act hastened on a revolution, and the Swiss regained their liberty.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe Switzerland? 2. How do the monks of St. Bernard act, to save the lives of the poor perishing travellers? 3. Tell me how the chamois hunter equips himself for the chase, and how he proceeds? 4. Describe the Swiss? Their climate? 5. What countries surround Switzerland? Into how many cantons is Switzerland divided? 6.

Which is the capital of the country? 7. Which are the lakes of Switzerland? The rivers? The mountains? 8. What do the valleys produce? 9. What is the religion of Switzerland? What languages are spoken by the Swiss? 10. What are the glaciers of the Alps? What the avalanches? 11. What do you remember of William Tell and the tyrant Gessler?



TELL SHOOTING AT THE APPLE.

LESSON XXXIII.

PARLEY ENTERS ON ITALY.

1. ITALY is, in many respects, one of the most interesting parts of the world. Its air is balmy, its soil abundant, and its scenery in many parts romantic and beautiful. Then it is so studded over with the remains of ancient temples, pillars, triumphal arches, costly monuments, beautiful villas and bridges, baths and catacombs, that there is scarcely any end to the objects of interest which present themselves.

2. Look at your map and you will see Italy stretching into the Mediterranean, in the form of a high-heeled boot. It has Switzerland and the Tyrol to the north, but on the east, west, and south the waves of the Mediterranean for ever flow.

3. Italy is divided into many parts. The dominions of the pope form one part; Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, another; the kingdom of Sardinia a third; and the kingdom of Naples a fourth. Besides these there are smaller states, Parma, Massa, Modena, and Lucca are

duchies; Tuscany is a grand duchy; and then there is San Marino, which is a republic, one of the smallest in the world. The population of all may be about eighteen or nineteen millions.

4. The Papal Dominions are in the centre of Italy. Those belonging to the emperor of Austria lie to the north of the Po. The king of Sardinia has Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, and the isle of Sardinia. Naples is the south of Italy, and takes in also the isle of Sicily.

5. I must not neglect to mention Milan, the capital of the duchy of Milan; and Venice, which was the capital of the republic of Venice, once one of the most powerful states in Italy. Milan has many very fine palaces, but what struck me most when I saw the place was its noble cathedral: it is an admirable building. Venice stands on no fewer than seventy-two islands; they are small, and are connected together by, at least, five hundred bridges.

6. Mantua, a very strongly fortified city, on the river Po, is famous as the birth place of the poet Virgil. He was buried near Naples, and if I remember right, his epitaph, which he wrote himself, will run thus if put into English. "Mantua gave me

birth, Calabria saw me die, my ashes rest at Naples. I sang of shepherds, fields, and heroes."

7. Florence, the capital of Tuscany, once stood at the head of all Italy for its successful cultivation of literature and the arts. Since then it has declined in talent, though it possesses very excellent statues, paintings, and curiosities, drawn from other parts. Naples, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, is a fine city, on the border of one of the most beautiful bays in the world. Vesuvius is at a short distance from it.

8. The chief rivers of Italy are the Po, the Adda, the Doria, the Ticino, the Arno, the Tiber, and the Rubicon. The lakes are Como, Garda, Lago Maggiore, and others. This latter lake is beautiful beyond description, and a fine island, surrounded by its clear waters, is certainly one of the sweetest places in the world. The mountains of Italy are the Alps, the Apennines, Mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and others. The principal islands are Sicily, and Sardinia, Malta, Corsica, and Elba.

Of Sicily, the most remarkable object is Mount Etna; the capital is Palermo. Sardinia is a large but imperfectly cultivated island, of which the chief

city is Cagliari. Malta has acquired fame by its strong fortifications, and the siege which its capital sustained against the Turks. Corsica is celebrated for its noble resistance to Genoese tyranny, and for being the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte; and Elba is equally famous for having been the abode of Napoleon, after he was driven from the throne in 1814. All these islands you will easily find on the map. Sardinia and Corsica lie conspicuous almost in the centre of the Mediterranean; Sicily is at the southern extremity of Italy; Malta is placed to the south of Sicily; and Elba is between the Tuscan coast and the northern point of Corsica.

9. The Italians are much degenerated from what they once were. They have very expressive faces. The religion of Italy is Roman Catholic, and the language very much like Latin, but much more harmonious in its terminations. There is no place in the world like Italy for painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, and singers. It is a sad reproach to Italy that so many bandits infest the country. The dagger is too often resorted to.

10. The city of Rome still remains one of the wonders of Europe. Of all its modern buildings,

St. Peter's Church is the masterpiece. It is the largest and finest christian temple of the Grecian style of architecture, in the world. St. Paul's, at London, holds the second place, and St. Geneviève, at Paris, the third. Its ancient edifices, in the midst of their desolation, set forth their past magnificence, and press upon the spectator the reflection, that all which the world contains of excellence is fast hastening to decay. The life of man is truly but a dream, and it becomes us to prepare for our latter end.

11. The city of Rome was founded about two thousand five hundred years ago. In a few centuries it became a mighty nation, and conquered by its generals and its armies nearly the whole of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

12. After flourishing in great splendour, the Roman empire declined, and fell in pieces, never again to be united. The many nations and countries that it had enslaved in its wide dominion were separated from it, and about one thousand four hundred years ago, the city of Rome was taken and nearly destroyed by a rude people from the north of Europe.

13. After the fall of Rome, not only Europe, but

all the world, for many centuries seemed, for the most part, buried in ignorance, superstition, and slavery. The history of this dark period presents but little that is not painful to record.

14. It is now about five hundred years since the nations of Europe began to rise from this state of degradation; knowledge has abundantly increased; cruelty, in a great degree, has been lessened; and principles of justice and clemency have been widely spread abroad in the earth.

15. There are still too many kings who are ambitious and delight in war; and too many of the poor of different countries but very indifferently provided for, but, compared with the past, in many respects, a great improvement has taken place.

QUESTIONS.

1. What renders Italy interesting? 2. How is Italy bounded? 3. How is Italy divided? 4. In what part of Italy lie the Pope's dominions? 5. What is remarkable in the city of Venice? 6. Do you remember where Virgil was born? 7. What was Florence once famed for? Where is Naples, and what remarkable object is nigh it?

8. Which are the rivers of Italy? Its mountains? Its islands? 9. What is the religion of the country? 10. Is the city of Rome still remarkable? 11. When was Rome founded? 12. How long ago was Rome taken by people from the north? 13. What followed the fall of Rome? 14. How long is it since Europe began to increase in knowledge? 15. Has any improvement taken place in civilized nations?



DONNINGTON CASTLE.

LESSON XXXIV.

PARLEY SAYS A LITTLE ABOUT THE IONIAN ISLES.

1. THE Ionian Isles are seven in number. At one period they belonged to Venice, but Venice could not keep them. They fell into the hands of the French, who, in turn, lost them also. The Turks and the Russians next possessed them. There was still another change in store for them; for, at last, they were made free, and put under the care of Great Britain.

2. The names of these islands are Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Cerigo, and Zante.

3. Corfu has a fortified town of the same name, and a very strong place it is. It is not equal to such places as Gibraltar and Malta, but, with the exception of these, there is hardly a stronger place to be found.

4. Cephalonia has a capital of the name of Argostoli. The country is productive in grapes and currants, and is very populous.

5. Cerigo is mountainous. Santa Maura is productive. Ithaca is mostly formed of limestone, rising into irregular ledges. Paxo is the smallest of the Ionian Isles; and Zante produces immense quantities of good currants, and the finest peaches in the world.

6. Great Britain, as I said before, has the Ionian Islands under its protection. A lord high commissioner has been appointed, who acts with a legislative assembly and a senate. The senate consists of twenty-nine members, chosen by the different islands. Corfu chooses seven; Cephalonia eight; Zante seven; Santa Maura eight; Cerigo, Paxo, and Ithaca one each. The place where the government is held is Corfu. The whole population of the Ionian Isles is about two hundred thousand.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what number do the Ionian Isles consist? To whom have they belonged? 2. Tell me their names? 3. Has Corfu a fortified town? 4. What is the capital of Cephalonia? 5. What does Zante produce? 6. How is the government carried on?

LESSON XXXV.

PARLEY DESCRIBES TURKEY IN EUROPE.



MOSQUE, AND MAHOMETANS AT PRAYER.

1. THE Turks are grave, haughty, courageous, and faithful to their word, but cruel and revengeful. They are singular in their dress, houses, food, and customs. They wear turbans instead of hats, and loose robes instead of coats and close clothing. They believe in a book called the Koran, and not in the Bible; the Koran was written by Mahomet. They sit on cush-

ions and not on chairs, and smoke tobacco and opium in long crooked pipes. It is a rare thing for the Turks to use a knife and fork at table, they feed themselves with their fingers.

2. Many of their mosques, or temples, are very costly. They worship in those places with apparent great devotion. Their principal bishop is called the Mufti, the priests are Imans, and the monks are called Dervises. You have heard the saying, no doubt, "As hard hearted as a Turk." Though we ought not to judge the people of any country uncharitably, yet, I am afraid, many of the Turks deserve the character for cruelty which they have obtained. It must be owned however that of late years improvement has taken place in the character of the Turks, and that they now show a disposition to adopt the discoveries of their more enlightened neighbours.

3. The principal part of the Turks are poor and miserable, though some are very rich. Their king is called Sultan, or, Grand Signor, and most of the sultans which have reigned over them have been despotic and cruel. They have frequently taken the lives of guiltless people for no other purpose but that of obtaining their wealth. When the sultan of the Turks goes abroad, the people prostrate themselves on the

ground in the most abject manner. The Turkish prime minister is called the Grand Vizier.

4. Turkey stretches into three parts of the world, so that there is Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Africa. I am now about to speak of Turkey in Europe. This country at one time consisted of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Romania, Albania, and Macedonia; as well as Livadia, Thessaly, and the Morea; but some of these countries have been obtained by the Russians, and some by the Greeks.

5. Turkey, in Europe, is bounded on the east by the Black Sea; on the west by the Adriatic; on the north by Hungary and Poland; and on the south by Greece. Constantinople is the capital. It was built by Constantine the Great. The size of it is very large, being more than twenty miles round it; the population must be about half a million.

6. Next to Constantinople, Adrianople is the most important city. This was at one time the capital of the country; the people there may amount, perhaps, to a hundred thousand. Turkey is very productive; wine, coffee, and corn, as well as rhubarb and myrrh, abound, though the Turks are not much disposed to cultivate the soil.

7. Both the horse and goat are valuable animals, and Turkey is well supplied with them. Many of the Turks are capital archers, and they make use of the feathers of different birds, but no bird has a feather for an arrow like the eagle of Badadagi. How it is that Turkey should be so frequently visited with the plague I cannot tell. It is to the country a terrible calamity. The Turkish language is derived from the Tartarian, and is very easy.

8. The Saracens, who once inhabited the land, required the assistance of a people of Tartary called Turks. The latter helped them, and then kept Turkey for themselves. I must tell you a story of the sultan Bajazet, who reigned very many years ago. He had his only brother strangled, and, led on by ambition and cruelty, he made war on all around him. It must be owned however, that he made laudable efforts to reform the system of justice and to prevent judges from receiving bribes. Tamerlane, who at that time was emperor of the Tartars, roused by his insolence and inhumanity, opposed him with an army, defeated his followers, and took him prisoner. Many historians have related that Tamerlane said to him, "How would you have treated me, had you taken me prisoner?" "I would have shut you up in an iron cage, to make sport

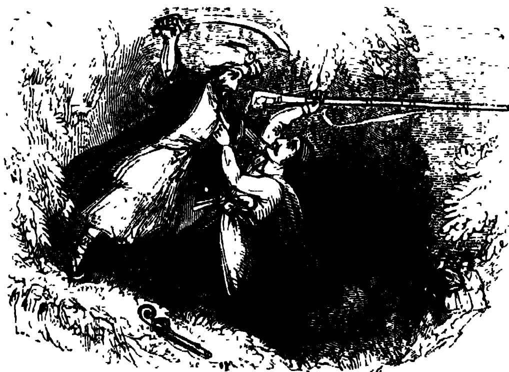
of you, and to carry you about in triumph," replied Bajazet. "Then," said Tamerlane, "you cannot complain if I serve you as you would have served me." Bajazet, they tell us, was then enclosed in a cage of iron, where, finding all hope of liberty at an end, he terminated his own life by striking his head against the bars of his prison. Now, it happens that there is not a word of truth in this story of Bajazet's iron cage, and his beating out his brains. That he was taken prisoner is a fact, but he was treated with respect during his captivity, and died of an inflammatory disorder. This should teach you not to believe, without reflection and examination, every story which you find in print.

QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the Turks in disposition and dress? In what book do they believe? By whom was it written? 2. What is the principal Turkish bishop called? By what names are the priests and monks known? 3. What is the sovereign of Turkey called? What do they call the prime minister? 4. How far does Turkey stretch itself? Of what does Turkey consist? 5. How is Turkey in Europe bounded? Which is the capital? 6. What does the soil of Turkey produce? 7. Is Turkey frequently visited with the plague? Is the language easy or hard? 8. How came the Turks to get possession of the country? What cruel deeds did Bajazet do? Who opposed him? What then took place? What story is told respecting Bajazet? Is the story true?

LESSON XXXVI.

PARLEY'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE.



COMBAT BETWEEN A GREEK AND TURK.

1. GREECE is a country which has, for many a long year, been struggling to free itself from its hard task-master, the Turk: at last it has succeeded, and at this moment it is a free country. To accomplish their freedom, the Greeks have had to fight very bravely.

2. You will find Greece, on your map, to be to the

south of Turkey. It is a peninsula, which, no doubt, you remember is a portion of land almost surrounded with water. It has the Archipelago to the east, the Gulf of Venice to the west; Thessaly and Albania to the north, and the Mediterranean to the south.

3. The modern kingdom of Greece consists of the Morea, the largest part of the former Turkish province of Livadia, the island of Negropont, the isles called the Cyclades, and some of those which bear the name of the Sporades. The line of its frontier extends from the Gulf of Arta on the west, to the Gulf of Zeitoun on the east. At present the kingdom is divided into thirteen provinces; but it is supposed that some change will be made in this arrangement. The length of this territory is about one hundred and eighty miles, and its width about one hundred and seventy.

4. You have very likely heard of Mount Parnassus; this is in Livadia, as well as the celebrated Pass of Thermopylæ, so bravely defended by Leonidas and a handful of Spartans, when attacked by Xerxes and his almost innumerable army. Athens is the capital of Greece, it is full of the most magnificent ruins, which call forth the wonder and admiration of all

travellers. The Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, is the finest of them.

5. You will find the Morea, almost separated from the other part of Greece, for the Isthmus of Corinth which unites them is very narrow. The capital is called Tripolizza, or Tripolitza.

6. The air of Greece is very healthy, and the soil very productive. The population of the new kingdom of Greece is not exactly known, but is supposed not to exceed six hundred thousand.

7. The religion of the Greeks is the Christian religion. The Roman Catholics acknowledge the Pope as their head, but the Greeks look to their Patriarchs. The Greek Church is the name given to their particular profession.

8. The curiosities of Greece are principally the remains of magnificent edifices; the Temples of Minerva, Theseus, Jupiter, Olympus, Augustus, and of the Winds, with the Theatre of Bacchus, the Lantern of Demosthenes, and Aqueduct of Adrian, are among them.

9. The first people known to have lived in Europe were the Grecians. It is supposed to have been near two thousand five hundred years after the world was

made, and about three thousand three hundred years ago that Greece was first settled by a colony from Egypt. Before this time Greece was inhabited by a rude and barbarous people, who eat herbs and roots, dwelt in the open air, and in clefts of the rock; and lived, in short, more like beasts than civilized people.

10. But after the arrival of the Egyptian colony, they began to be civilized, and, finally, they became one of the wisest and most polished of all the ancient nations. They built splendid cities, and their religious temples were exceedingly beautiful. The ruins of many of these temples are still to be seen in Greece.

11. Having flourished about fourteen hundred years, the Grecians were conquered by the Romans, and became subject to the Roman government. This happened near two thousand years ago. Since that time the people of Greece have been, for the most part, in a state of bondage to other nations, but, as I said before, they are now free.

12. When the Turks got possession of Greece they oppressed the people in every way, till they were resolved to gain their freedom. About sixteen years ago, the Turks put to death, the aged patriarch of

the Greeks, who was ninety years old, pillaged the Greek churches, and began a general massacre of the Greeks at Constantinople. Nine bishops and hundreds of priests were hung, while men, women, and children, were savagely slaughtered.

13. But mind, this cruelty did not go unpunished. It roused the spirit of the Greeks. They rose against their oppressors. Colocotroni, Ipsilanti, and Marco Botzaris, were among their leaders. They besieged and took Tripolizza, where a terrible slaughter of the Turks took place. In different parts of Europe and America generous people who sympathised with the Greeks, sent them money, and many distinguished persons went to help them, among these was Lord Byron, the celebrated poet.

14. A great battle took place between the Turkish fleet and the fleets of England, France, and Russia, at Navarino; the Turkish fleet was almost all destroyed, Greece was made free, and at this present time, King Otho sits upon the throne.

QUESTIONS.

1. For what has Greece been struggling many years? Is Greece now a free country? 2. Is Greece a peninsula? What are its boundaries?

3. Of what provinces does Greece consist? What is its length and breadth? 4. Where is mount Parnassus? Where the straits of Thermopylæ? Which is the capital of Greece? 5. What unites the Morea to the other part of Greece? Which is the capital of the Morea? 6. Is Greece healthy? Is the soil fertile? What is the number of its inhabitants? 7. What is the religion of the Greeks? 8. What are the principal curiosities of the country? 9. Were the ancient inhabitants of Greece barbarians? 10. When did they begin to become civilized? 11. How long did the Greeks flourish before they were conquered? By whom were they conquered? 12. What did the Turks do to the Greeks about sixteen years ago? 13. What roused the spirit of the Greeks? 14. Who fought at the battle of Navarino? Who is now king of Greece?



LESSON XXXVII.

PARLEY'S ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

1. A SHORT history of the parts into which the world is usually divided may be useful, and if I should repeat a few of the events already described to you, it will only impress them the more on your memory. It is of little use to learn unless we remember what we learn. If you could read all the books in the world, and forget all you read, you would be no wiser than if you had never opened them at all. We will now turn our attention to Europe.

2. It is supposed that the descendants of Japhet, the third son of Noah, were the first people of Europe. They were ignorant savages, till colonies went from Egypt to Greece, and taught them the arts of civilized life. After the Greeks conquered and destroyed Troy, in Asia, the poets tell us that some of the people of Troy sailed to Rome, and instructed the savages there, but this is a fiction.

3. The Greeks and Romans were the most power-

ful and learned nations of ancient Europe. Many books which they wrote are still read and studied. Rome, which was an ambitious and encroaching power, finally conquered Greece, and a great many other nations.

4. But Rome could not long govern so many people. The rulers became wicked and licentious. The Goths and Vandals of Germany overpowered them, and established kingdoms in Italy, Spain, and Africa. After the Roman empire was thus destroyed, wars became common among its destroyers; and by this and other means all the people of Europe were at length rendered wretched, ignorant, and superstitious; and remained so about a thousand years, which time is called the Dark Ages.

5. About four hundred years ago, the art of printing was invented, and men became more learned. It is to this art that we are indebted for nearly all the books we have, as formerly they were written with a pen, and consequently but very few persons could procure them. At the time, about which I am telling you, some good men wrote and printed books, so that other people had an opportunity to learn. The most celebrated man was Martin Luther, who

taught the people both by publishing books and preaching. Learning soon became more general throughout Europe. This period is called the Reformation.

6. Since that time the inhabitants of Europe have become more and more enlightened. The most learned people of Europe, now, are the English, the Germans, and the French.

7. One of the most important events which has happened in Europe since the Reformation, is the French Revolution. In consequence of the great abuses which had crept into the government, the people of France rose up against their king. He was called Louis the Sixteenth. They cut off the heads of the king, queen, and many of the nobles, and established a republican government, similar to that of the United States; but they were not able to maintain it. Their republic was finally changed into an empire, and Napoleon Bonaparte was made emperor. For a while he was very prosperous, and became the most powerful prince of Europe. But, soon, many of the kings and emperors of Europe united and made war against him.

8. In 1814, he was compelled to resign his crown,

but he was allowed to be sovereign of the small island of Elba. In 1815 he regained the French throne; from which, however, he was expelled in the course of three months. He then gave himself up as a prisoner, and was carried to the desolate island of St. Helena, in the Atlantic Ocean, where he died a few years ago.

9. After Bonaparte was sent to St. Helena, the brother of Louis the Sixteenth became king of France. He was succeeded by Charles the Tenth, who, a year or two ago, was exiled by the people, in consequence of his having violated the laws. Another king was then chosen.

10. During the reign of Bonaparte Europe was distracted with wars: France, England, Spain, and Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Austria, with other nations were in the embattled field; but since then, Europe has enjoyed comparative peace, and, at the present time, war is almost unknown, with the exception of the struggle between the friends of liberty and those of absolute monarchy, which is now carrying on in Spain. The latest changes that have taken place of any magnitude, are the occupation of Algiers by the French, and that of Poland by the Russians.

11. The advantages already derived from the introduction of improved machinery, gas, steam, railroads, and other useful inventions, give promise of great changes being brought about by their influence throughout the whole world.

QUESTIONS.

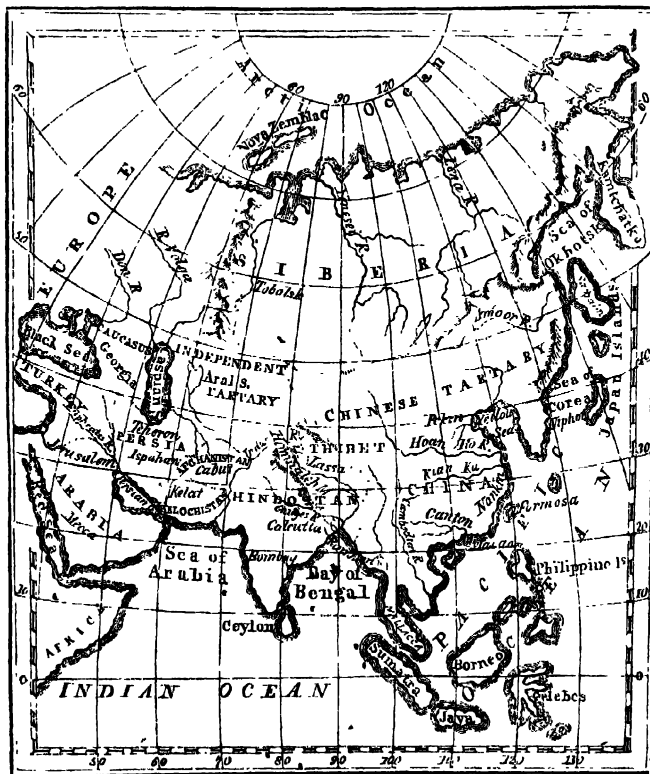
2. Who are supposed to have been the first people of Europe? What were they? By whom were they taught and civilized? 3. Who were the most powerful and enlightened nations of ancient Europe? Which conquered the other? Did Rome conquer any other nations? 4. Did Rome govern them long? Who soon overpowered Rome? Where did they establish kingdoms? After the Roman empire was destroyed, what happened? What is that period called? 5. How long ago was the art of printing invented? How were books formerly made? What did a few learned men then do? How did Luther teach the people? What became more general throughout Europe? What is this period called? 6. What is said about Europe since that time? Who are the most learned people in Europe? 7. What is the most important event in Europe since the reformation? What king then ruled in France? What did the people do? Did they long enjoy it? Into what was their republic changed? Who became emperor? Was he prosperous and powerful? 8. What did the other kings and emperors do? Where did they carry Bonaparte? What happened to him there? 9. Who became king of France after Bonaparte was banished? What did the people do with his successor a short time since? 10. Is Europe now at peace? 11. How are great changes likely to be brought about in Europe?

LESSON XXXVIII.

PARLEY ENTERS ON HIS ACCOUNT OF ASIA.



1. Once more let me remind you of your map. Nothing is to be done in geography without it. Asia, may, perhaps, put you in mind of sandy deserts, and caravans of Arabs, and camels, as well as of Hindoos and Persians, Tartars and Chinese, with


Arctic Ocean
EUROPE
SIBERIA
Tobolsk
Black Sea
Caspian
Georgia
CAUCASUS
TURKEY
INDEPENDENT
Aral S.
TARTARY
CHINESE TARTARY
Sea of Okhotsk
Kamtschatka
Sea of Corea
Japan Isl.
PERSIA
Teheran
Ispahan
Cabul
Kelat
BELOOCHISTAN
THIBET
Lassa
HINDOSTAN
Calcutta
Bombay
ARABIA
Mecca
Red Sea
Sea of Arabia
Bay of Bengal
Ceylon
CHINA
Canton
Nankin
Formosa
Philippine Is
PACIFIC OCEAN
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN

MAP OF ASIA.

long hair platted like a tail. This is the most populous division of the world, and ranks next to Europe in point of importance.

2. It is not necessary that you should know every spot in the world, but of the principal parts you ought not to be ignorant. Asia occupies a space of no less than six thousand miles in length and half as much in breadth. On its western side it has Europe, on its eastern the North Pacific Ocean. To the north the Northern Ocean, and to the south the Indian Ocean, so that on three of its sides it is surrounded with water.

3. It was in Asia that our first parents dwelt, in the garden of Eden. It was here also that our Saviour was born. These things of themselves are quite enough to render it memorable, but I will tell you the principal countries that Asia contains. There is Turkey in Asia, and Russia in Asia, and Tartary, Japan, China, Hindoostan, and Persia, as well as Afghanistan, and the Birman empire. To these must be added Cochin China, Tonquin, Arabia, and some others.

4. You must be told something about all these countries. I have visited most of them in my wan-

derings about in the world. Let me now tell you of the principal seas and other bodies of water in Asia. There is the Red Sea, the Caspian, the Chinese, and the sea of Kamtschatka, as well as the Gulfs of Persia, Tonquin, and Corea. The principal straits are those of Babelmandel, Malacca, and Sunda. Then there are the Bays of Bengal, Siam, and Nankin.

5. The rivers of Asia are the Indus, Burrampooter, Ganges, Yang-tse, Hoang Ho, Euphrates, and many others. Kiang-ku, in China, is a celebrated river.

6. Some of the principal islands are Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Moluccas, the Philippine Isles, and those in the Archipelago. And among the most celebrated mountains must be reckoned the Himmaleh (Dhawalagiri is the highest), Caucasus, Ararat, Taurus, and the Ghauts of India. When you have sailed on these seas, explored these islands, and ascended these mountains, then may you begin to believe that you have seen something of the world.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does Asia bring to your mind? Is it more populous than other parts of the globe? 2. How large is Asia? How is it bounded? 3. What circumstances render Asia remarkable? What are the principal countries included in Asia? 4. Which are the principal seas, gulfs, and straits? 5. Mention some of the most celebrated rivers? 6. What are the principal islands, and mountains?



LESSON XXXIX.

PARLEY DESCRIBES RUSSIA IN ASIA, AND TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. HAVING already given you some description of Russia, I shall only say a few words about that part of it which is in Asia, and then go on to Turkey in Asia. Russia in Asia has from six to seven millions of inhabitants, which is but a very scanty allotment for the extent of country they inhabit.

2. Asiatic Russia must be about two thousand miles across one way, and perhaps double that, the other. The Georgians and Circassians live on the western side; at present they are not very far advanced in civilization, though the Circassians are remarkable for their beauty.

3. In Asiatic Russia are large plains of snow, steril deserts, and boundless forests. Bisons and stags, wild horses and rein deer, wolves, bears, and beavers, are found in great numbers, as well as foxes, hares, squirrels, and other animals. Siberia has the government of Irkutsk in the east, and on the west that of Tobolsk.

4. Tobolsk, the capital of the government of that name, has a mixed population of Russians, Tartars, Calmucs, and Swedes, amounting to sixteen or seventeen thousand. Irkutsk the capital of the other government, has not so many inhabitants. The Kamtschadales travel in sledges like the Laplanders, but they are drawn by dogs instead of reindeer.

5. Asiatic Turkey has a fertile soil, and a delightful climate, but, for all this, the country is not unlike a wilderness in a great many parts. The character of the inhabitants of a country much alters the outward appearance of things; when this country formed a part of the Roman empire it was rich in towns, in public buildings, in works of art and in natural productions, but now it is strangely altered.

6. The towns are desolate, or filled with wretched and oppressed inhabitants, while the fierce Bedouin, and the wandering Kurd and Turcoman ravage the country in the most lawless manner.

7. Asiatic Turkey is divided into two parts, and is of considerable extent. It contains many places of note, places which have been known to us under names different to those which they now bear. The part called Curdistan was the old Assyria and Babylonia,

where the first monarchy in the world, of any great extent was formed, and the part now called Irak Arabi was the Chaldea of former days.

8. Mount Ararat, and mount Lebanon, are in Asiatic Turkey; and, besides other rivers, the Tigris, the Orontes, the Euphrates, and the Jordan flow there. The inhabitants of Turkey in Asia may be from twelve to fourteen millions.

9. I must mention the names of a few of the most famous places in this country. You will remember that the Holy Land, Jerusalem, Tyre and Sidon, Ephesus and Damascus, are mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. These are all in Turkey in Asia.

10. Jerusalem, once so famous, is now a mean looking town of little importance except in the eyes of pilgrims, and those who value it for what it has been. Turks and Christians, Arabs and Jews, altogether may amount to twenty or thirty thousand.

11. If you were to visit Ephesus, you would not find the splendid city of other days, but a poor Turkish village, and Tyre and Sidon are almost as much altered from what they were.

12. Perhaps, next to Constantinople, the chief city of the empire of Turkey is Aleppo, this is in Turkey

in Asia, and Damascus is yet a place of considerable importance, having a population of near two hundred thousand people.

13. No place in the world used to be so much celebrated for sword-blades as Damascus: swords made there have been sold at most extravagant prices. The place is now more famous for cottons and silks, and things of that kind, than for weapons of war.

14. I must tell you about the Great Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt; even if you have heard the story before, it will do you no harm to hear it again. When this powerful prince was about to die, he ordered that, at his funeral, his winding sheet should be hoisted up and carried as a banner through the city, a herald going before it, crying aloud, "This is all that remains to the mighty Saladin, the conqueror of the East." Both you and Peter Parley may learn a useful lesson of instruction from this tale of days gone by.

15. The ruins of Great Babylon, and Balbec, and Palmyra, are still to be seen, setting forth the certain decay of the proudest monuments of human glory.

"Who raised the mighty piles?" I asked with pride,
And paused for a reply, but none replied:—
Time passed me by, and answered with a frown,
"Whoever raised them, I have pull'd them down."

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the population of Russia in Asia? 2. What is the extent of the country? 3. What animals are found there? 4. How do the Kamtschadales travel? 5. Does Asiatic Turkey flourish? 6. What people ravage the country? 7. What was Curdistan, or Kurdistan, formerly? 8. What is the population of Turkey in Asia? 9. Mention some of the celebrated places in the country? 10. What description of people live now at Jerusalem? 11. Are Ephesus and Tyre and Sidon flourishing places? 12. Is Aleppo a place of importance? 13. What is Damascus famed for? 14. What did the emperor Saladin desire to have done at his funeral?



GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM.

LESSON XL.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT GREAT TARTARY.

1. THERE are many countries in Asia of which our knowledge is very imperfect. Not only are they large, and difficult of access, but they have so often changed their names and altered their divisions that it is a very difficult matter to describe them. Tartary is one of this description. It is usually divided into three parts, Chinese Tartary, Russian Tartary, and Independent Tartary.

2. The great wall of China separates China from Chinese Tartary: it was to keep out the Tartars that the wall was built. Russian Tartary is on the northern part of Asia, and Independent Tartary spreads itself between the Caspian Sea, and Chinese Tartary.

3. Tartars were once called Scythians, but that is a long time ago; they now are called by many names. There are the Tartars, the Monguls, and the Kalmucks. All these are powerful, but they are divided into many tribes, and are under the dominion

of different powers, so that it is next to impossible to get a correct account of them.

4. There is, in Independent Tartary, a fertile and populous country called Great Bucharia, from six to seven hundred miles long, and more than half as wide, well populated with industrious people; and there is another part called Alsogd, where meadows, and gardens, and orchards, and corn fields, are mingled with villages, and running brooks, in the most delightful manner. Little Bucharia is in Chinese Tartary.

5. Turkistan, Turcomania, and Kharisim are also in Independent Tartary, as well as Balk and Kingis. The people of the latter country have very large flocks. Samarcand and Bokhara are the principal cities. You may possibly have heard that Alexander the Great, in a fit of drunkenness, killed Clitus, an old soldier, who had some time before saved his life. Well, it was at Samarcand that this took place. The deed is a blot on the brow of Alexander. A great crime is not a whit the less in enormity because it is committed by a great man.

6. Thibet is a very extensive country in Chinese Tartary. It is there that the Grand Lama of the

Tartars resides. They call him "the god upon earth," when all the while he is not only a mere man, but, also, a very ignorant one. Vegetation is found in Thibet at great heights. In the valley of the river Baspa the highest village is above eleven thousand feet. Forests are found thirteen thousand, and birch trees at fourteen thousand feet above the sea level, while Tartarian furze grows three thousand feet still higher. Little Bucharia is inhabited by people far beyond the Tartars in civilization, they are Mahometans.

7. The rivers of Tartary are the Sirr, the Amu, the Jihoon, and others; the latter is, at least, eight or nine hundred miles long.

8. I must not omit to tell you what report says about the Grand Lama. The priests look out for a young and handsome peasant, and educate him properly, and then make him Grand Lama.

9. He lives on a mountain in a handsome temple called a Pagoda, and is worshipped by many as a god. They say that the Grand Lama is always young and beautiful, and well he may be, for when he begins to decline he is dispatched at once, and a younger one put in his place. Where the true God

is not worshipped, it hardly matters what sort of an idol is set up instead of him.

10. Speaking generally, the Tartars are but little civilized, tawny in complexion, of a fierce and wandering disposition, and much given to idolatry.

QUESTIONS.

1. How is Tartary usually divided? 2. For what was the great wall of Tartary built? 3. What were the Tartars called originally? 4. Describe Alsogd. 5. What cruel deed did Alexander do in Samarcand? 6. Where is Thibet? At what height does vegetation grow there? 7. What are the principal rivers of Tartary? 8. What is said about the Grand Lama? 9. How is it that the Grand Lama is always young? 10. Describe the Tartars generally.



TARTAR.

LESSON XLI.

PARLEY'S DESCRIPTION OF PERSIA, BELOOCHISTAN, AND AFGHANISTAN.

1. No doubt you have heard of Persians worshipping the sun, prostrating themselves when his bright rising rays and setting beams gilded the earth and skies. Be thankful that you have been taught to worship the true God, and to learn his will from the Holy Scriptures.

2. Persia has been much larger than it now is, for the Persians have been engaged in many wars and revolutions, and have had their country divided into many parts. The provinces that now remain are Irak Adjemi, Tabaristan, Mazanderan, Ghilan, Adzerbidjan, Kurdistan, Khusistan, Farsistan, Kerman, and Western Khorassan.

3. Look at your map and you will find Persia between the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf, with Asiatic Turkey to the west, and Afghanistan to the east. The principal cities are Ispahan, Shiraz, Teheran, and Tauris.

4. Ispahan has sadly dwindled away from what it was, and no wonder when we call to mind the cruel

slaughter which once took place there; seventy thousand inhabitants, it is said, fell beneath the edge of the sword when it was taken by Tamerlane.

5. Tauris, or Tabris was once the capital of Persia, but it has declined, like many other places of note. The capital now is Teheran; how long it will remain so it would be difficult to say. Shiraz is a pleasant city, well situated, the land around it is very productive, and the climate good.

6. If you recollect, I told you about a cruel deed done by Alexander the Great, at Samarcand, the ancient Maracanda. I will now tell you of another deed, equally cruel, done by him in Persia. When he took Persepolis it was one of the first cities in the world, yet this city he wantonly set on fire to burn it to the ground. Peter Parley would not bear the infamy of such a deed for all the glory and renown of Alexander.

7. If the Persians are brave and well informed, they are also effeminate, avaricious, cruel, and voluptuous. In religion they are Mahometans. Some of the punishments awarded culprits are unreasonably severe; what think you of putting out their eyes, of cutting off their ears and noses, of sawing them in two, and of burning them alive?

8. "When Agha Mohammed Khan besieged Kerman, in the province of Kerman, in Persia, Looft Allee Khan, the last of the Zund dynasty, defended it to the last extremity. The inhabitants died of famine and thirst in the horrors of the siege, and two thirds of the troops perished. Even this desperate condition did not compel the besieged to surrender. At length a Sirdar, Nujuz Koola Khan, induced by bribery, allowed a party of the enemy to enter, who immediately ran and opened one of the gates, and let in the whole of the besiegers. Looft Allee Khan, in this extremity, put himself at the head of a few of his bravest adherents, and cut his way through his enemies.

9. "He had but little reason to congratulate himself on his escape, for he was soon betrayed into the hands of Agha Mohammed Khan, who barbarously put out his eyes with his own hands, and, to commemorate the downfall of the Zund dynasty, and the capture of Kerman, he formed the horrid resolution of erecting a pyramid of sculls, on the spot where Looft Allee Khan was taken. For this purpose he beheaded six hundred prisoners, and despatched their heads to the place by three hundred other prisoners, forcing each man to carry two sculls.

These unfortunate wretches on their arrival shared the same fate; and the pyramid was seen by Lieutenant Pottinger in 1810, a horrid evidence of the conqueror's implacable and bloodthirsty disposition."

10. The Persians are passionately fond of smoking. They shave the head, but let the beard grow. The women wear large black turbans, over which they throw a Cashmere shawl. Their language is very elegant, both to speak and write.

11. I must now mention one or two other countries, which once formed a part of ancient Persia. Beloochistan contains Mekram, Kohistan, Jhalawan, Sarawan, Lous, and Gundava. It has Hindoostan on the east, Persia on the west, the kingdom of Caubul on the north, and the Arabian Sea on the south.

12. There may, perhaps, be a million and a half of inhabitants made up of Belooches or Beloochistans, Afghans, Hindoos, and Dehwars. These are of different structures, dispositions, and habits. Some of them are remarkably well formed.

13. The Beloochistans are active good horsemen and capital marksmen; though not wanting in hospi-

tality, they do not check a love of rapine and cruelty. They seem to love a mode of life like that of the wandering Arabs of the desert. To attack and to take, seems better suited to their disposition than to sow and to reap.

14. Afghanistan, or, as it is also called, the kingdom of Caubul, is another country that formed a part of Persia. It is little less than a thousand miles long, and six or seven hundred broad. Its provinces are Kabul, Lochman, Jelalabad, Ghiznee, Sivi, Candahar, and Farrah. To the north-west of Afghanistan is the small kingdom of Herat, and to the west is Seistan, both of which formerly belonged to Caubul, but are now independent.

15. It has a population of fourteen or fifteen millions, which, like that of Beloochistan, is made up of different kinds of people. There are Persians, Tartars, and Indians, as well as Afghans.

16. I will tell you what is said of the great sultan Mahmud, who was, I believe, the very first king of Ghiznee and India. It is said, that there never was a Mahometan king so powerful, so splendid, so rich, or stained so much with the blood of his fellow men. If an increase of power and wealth cannot be had

without an increase of crime, then the poor man has reason to be thankful for his poverty.

QUESTIONS.

1. For what have you reason to be thankful? 2. What are the provinces of Persia? 3. What are the boundaries of the country? 4. What did Tamerlane do at Ispahan? 5. Which is the capital of Persia? 6. What did Alexander the Great do at Persepolis? 7. Describe the character of the Persians? 10. Is the Persian language elegant? 11. How is Beloochistan bounded? 12. What is its population? 13. Describe the Beloochistans? 14. What is the length of the kingdom of Caubul? 15. What the amount of its population? 16. What has been said of the great sultan Mahmud?



LESSON XLII.

PARLEY TALKS ABOUT ARABIA.

1. I HAVE travelled in Arabia, and have been deceived by the mirage when half dying of thirst, the mirage has looked just like a pool of water. You may think the camel is a slow unwieldy animal; some of the heavy laden camels that cross the desert are slow enough, but many of the riding dromedaries are almost as swift as hunters.

2. I have seen the caravans of the desert, the laden camels, the Arabs, the Sheiks, and the Mamelukes, as well as the sacred camel with a bridle studded with jewels, carrying the Koran in a chest on his back written in letters of gold; hundreds and hundreds of attendants, and Bedouins, and Turks, and pilgrims plodding on together.

3. Arabia is divided into three parts. Stony Arabia, Happy Arabia, and Desert Arabia. You will find it on the map in the space left between the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediter-

ranean. It is almost a thousand miles broad, and thirteen, or fourteen, hundred miles long.

4. Taking the Arabians altogether, there may be about twelve millions of them; they are Mahometans. The most fertile parts of the country abound in frankincense and myrrh, and fragrant spices, and rich perfumes, and dates, and other fruits, and capital coffee.

5. The principal places are Mecca and Medina, Mocha and Muscat. Mahomet was born at Mecca, and on that account thousands and tens of thousands of pilgrims visit his mosque, or temple there. They say that there is no other temple in the world so magnificent, but in this they are mistaken.

6. Medina has a famous temple, too, and, besides, the tomb of Mahomet is there. You would like to see the mosque at Medina. It has four hundred pillars, and almost as many glittering silver lamps, which are kept burning night and day. The coffin of Mahomet lies under a splendid canopy composed of silver tissue, it is covered over with rich cloth of gold.

7. As no doubt you read your Bible, and, I hope, very often, you must remember that the ten commandments were given on Mount Sinai. Mount Sinai and

Horeb, where the burning bush was seen, are both in Arabia.

8. The Arabs are of a brown complexion, and by no means tall. They are divided into a great number of tribes, and those who do not live in towns, wander about from one place to another with their flocks. Too many of their tribes are common robbers, infesting the deserts, and plundering the caravans and travellers.

9. You may, perhaps, wonder why so many hundreds of people go together across the deserts. I will tell you the reason. The Bedouins and robbers are so numerous that unless pilgrims, travellers, and merchants, went together, they would never be safe. The barren rocks and sandy deserts of Arabia are of great extent.

10. The Arabians have excellent horses and camels; ostriches abound in the desert, and run as fast as the hunters of England. It would be difficult to describe the government of the country. A part of it is subject to Turkey, the other parts are under petty Arabian Rulers. At one time Arabia was famous for learning. It is said that we are indebted altogether to this nation for the science of figures.

11. The caliphs of Persia and Egypt both sprung from Mahomet. The Arabs, who wander from place to place, usually wear white sashes, round a kind of blue shirt, with, now and then, a little fur over their shoulders. The women hide themselves in their clothes; their eyes may be seen, but no other part of them. The Arabians love, in the cool of the day, or at night, to get under a tree, and relate wonderful stories of milk-white camels, and the combats of their chiefs.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does the mirage of the desert look like? 2. Do many people attend the caravans across the desert? 3. How is Arabia divided? 4. What is the population of Arabia? 5. What are the principal towns? Where was Mahomet born? 6. What is Medina famous for? 7. Where are mount Horeb and mount Sinai? 8. Describe the Arabs? 9. Why do many people attend the caravans? 10. Are the Arabian horses good? To whom does Arabia belong? 11. How do the wandering Arabs dress? What do they delight to do in the cool of the day?



LESSON XLIII.

PARLEY GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF INDIA, OR, HINDOOSTAN.



1. If you had ever been in an Indian jungle on the back of an elephant, during a tiger hunt, you would never forget it. The barking of the dogs, the shouting of the men, the snorting of the elephants, and the roaring of the tiger, altogether, with the danger and the wild scenery, are very exciting.

2. India is a very large country. It is on the south of Asia, and is usually divided into two parts; the one is India within the Ganges, and the other India without, or beyond the Ganges.

3. India within the Ganges is called Hindoostan, the principal part of it belongs to Great Britain. It is divided into many parts, Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and Provinces of the Peninsula; it has a large population; more than a hundred millions of the inhabitants are subject to Great Britain, or are her allies.

4. The following provinces belong to Great Britain: Bengal, Allahabad, Bahar, Delhi, the Dooab, the Carnatic, Orissa, the Circars and parts of Mysore, Aurungabad, and Guzerat. Bombay and Salsett are included. Then there are many great chiefs who are allies of Britain, they are the Newaub of Oude, the Bundelcund and Bopaul chiefs, the chieftain Holkar, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Rajahs of Nagpoor, Sittarra, Mysore, and others.

5. The principal cities and towns in Hindoostan are Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Seringapatam, Arcot, Cashmere, Delhi, Benares, and Hyderabad. Calcutta is on the river Hoogley. The British governor ge-

neral of India holds his court there; and what with the odd appearance of the Faquirs, the ceremonies of the Hindoos, the coaches drawn by horses, the carriages drawn by bullocks, and the palanquins carried by natives, the scenes of the place are as various as any one would desire.

6. Madras is a strong fortress and town on the Coromandel coast. Seringapatam was the capital of the famous Tippoo Saib. Delhi was once a very powerful city. Benares is wealthy and well populated; and Hyderabad is the principal city of Golconda. You may have heard of the mines of Golconda; they are the most famous for diamonds of any in the world.

7. The English East India Company have three presidencies in India. Of these one is at Calcutta, another at Madras, and the remaining one at Bombay. The Isle of Ceylon belongs to Great Britain. It contains the old kingdom of Candy, conquered by the English. Ceylon is famous for its cinnamon, for large snakes, and the finest elephants in the world. The islands of the Laccadives and Maldives also belong to Hindoostan.

8. The mountains of India are the Himaleh, or

Himalaya, and the Ghauts. The chief rivers the Ganges, Nerbudda, Indus, the Kistna, and the Burrampooter.

9. The Hindoos, the principal inhabitants of Hindoostan, are black, with long hair, and of a gentle disposition; they are divided into many castes or tribes, such as brahmins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics. Their religion allows them several wives. Until lately, they had a shocking custom among them; women burned themselves alive when their husbands died. Only think of a widow mounting a pile of wood and setting it on fire with her own hands! Measures have been taken to put an end to this cruel custom.

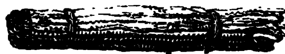
10. Oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and pomegranates, grow in Hindoostan, as well as cocoa nuts, rice, millet, and cotton. Gold and silver are found in many parts, and diamonds. The animals are elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes, as well as panthers, leopards, camels, dromedaries, and monkeys.

11. You may perhaps have heard of the Black Hole at Calcutta. If you have not, you shall hear of it now. About eighty years ago an Indian Newaub,

or Nabob, who had quarrelled with the India Company, besieged Calcutta, and took it. The garrison made terms, when the place was given up; but no sooner did Suraja Dowlah, the Nabob, get possession of the place, than, disregarding the terms he had made, he forced one hundred and forty-six men, which remained of the garrison, into a jail called the Black Hole. This place was only about six yards square, and had but a small aperture to let in air. You may judge what was the consequence in so hot a climate as that of India. Only twenty-three of the wretched garrison were alive in the morning, the remaining one hundred and twenty-three had been miserably suffocated during the night.

QUESTIONS.

2. Where is India? How is it divided? 3. What is India within the Ganges called? 4. What provinces of Hindoostan belong to Great Britain? 5. Which are the principal cities of Hindoostan? 6 What is Madras? 7. Which are the three English presidences in Hindoostan? 8. Which are the mountains? The rivers? 9. Describe the Hindoos? 10. What does Hindoostan produce? 11. What do you remember of the Black Hole at Calcutta?



LESSON XLIV.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

1. If we are not well acquainted with the whole of India within the Ganges, we are still less so with the countries of India beyond the Ganges. Their distance, their languages, their habits, and their jealousy respecting strangers, are impediments in the way of travellers, so that for some time to come we cannot reasonably expect to become familiar with them. These countries, which I am about to describe, are sometimes called Trans-Gangetic India, and Ultra-Gangetic India; the meaning of which is exactly the same as India beyond the Ganges.

2. India beyond the Ganges may be said to consist of Birmah, of Tonquin, and Cochin-China, of Siam, Assam, Malaya, and some other places. Not one of these countries is well known.

3. The first of them, Birmah, or the Birman empire, is composed of the kingdoms of Pegu and Ava; and a part of Laos. Birmah was once Ava; it is not yet fourscore years since it received its present title.

4. About the middle of the country stands the capital. It is called Ummerapoora. Pegu, Prome, and Rangoon, are also places of some importance. The population of Birmah has been rated as high as fifteen millions; but this is a mistake. It is now believed not to be more than four millions. Their complexion is olive, their frames are stout, and their disposition not so meek as that of the Hindoos. Few people are more superstitious than the Birmans; they are idolators.

5. Birmah has an excellent climate: the soil produces tobacco and sugar-canes, as well as rice, cotton, and indigo. Silver and gold are not scarce, nor sapphires, rubies, amethysts, and garnets. And there are more buffaloes, elephants, and tigers than they know what to do with.

6. Cochin-China, Tonquin, and a part of Cambodia, with some adjacent territories, are united, and form an empire known by the name of An-nam, or Viet-nam. Hué is the capital. Among its other large towns are Ketcho, Hanvints, Panomping, and Saigong. There is but little difference between the inhabitants and the Chinese. They are thorough traders, and pay attention to the cultivation of their land.

7. The empire of An-nam has a population of more than twenty millions. It is separated from Canton by a ridge of mountains. Tea is grown in Tonquin of an excellent quality, but the Tonquinese are not so skilful in its management as the Chinese are. Mines of different metals are numerous. Large herds of oxen, deer, and antelopes roam abroad, and tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes inhabit the woods.

8. Though the inhabitants of Tonquin are in many respects inferior to the Chinese, in others they have advantages. Their character stands high for integrity, and they are as modest and hospitable as they are honest. Thus you see that if their heads are not so well furnished as those of the Chinese, their hearts are, perhaps, better cultivated.

9. The kingdom of Assam is not large; it was at one time subject to Birman, but now it is independent. The capital of this country is situated on the banks of the river Burrampooter, which is, as I have said before, a very large river. The name of the capital is Ghergong, it is of some extent, and the palace is a noble building. The country is extremely unhealthy in the rainy season.

10. Assam is in length six or seven hundred miles, and nearly a hundred broad. I cannot say much for its inhabitants, who are believed to be about a million, as they are far from being what we could wish them to be; but what can we expect from a people who remain at this day in much the same state as that in which they were a thousand years ago?

11. The kingdom of Siam is perhaps five hundred miles long, and nearly half as many broad. It is not easy to get at the exact amount of its inhabitants: they have been supposed to amount to seven or eight millions; but half that number is perhaps nearer to the truth. The principal sea port is at the beginning of the river Meinam, and on an island standing in the same river was Yuthia, once the capital of the country, but which is now in ruins. Bangkok, on the Meinam, is its present capital. You would hardly expect that the Siamese would excel in jewelry and in painting miniatures, yet such is the case; in other respects they are very ingenious.

12. Though I cannot speak in praise of their cock-fighting and bull fighting, too much cannot be said in commendation of their behaviour to aged people.

They pay them great respect. The Siamese are fond of letting off fireworks of different kinds, as well as of wrestling and dancing, both on ropes and on the ground.

13. Some years ago two twin Siamese youths were shown about England, France, and other countries. It was a remarkable thing, but they were united together by a strong fleshy ligature, growing from a little lower than their breast bones. I went to see them, and found them to be strong, active, and intelligent youths. I believe they are at present in America.

14. If you look at your map of Asia, you will find Malaya, or Malacca to the south of Siam. It stretches out into the sea, coming to a point, so that it has on one side the Indian Ocean, and the Chinese Sea on the other.

15. The Malays are a cruel and ferocious people; if ever you visit Malaya, you must take care of them. They are partly Mahometans and partly Pagans. They will go to war with you, and plunder you, and treat you cruelly if they can, but as to kindness or civility, you must neither expect the one nor the other.

16. Malaya is in length about six hundred miles, but not a quarter of that in breadth. It is, like most Indian countries, divided into many smaller states. The spread of commerce, civilization, and missionary exertion will, likely enough, at some future time make Malaya better known.

QUESTIONS.

1. Are we well acquainted with India beyond the Ganges? 2. What countries are in India beyond the Ganges? 3. What was Birmah once called? 4. What is the capital of the country? What the population? 5. What does Birmah produce? 6. Do the inhabitants of Annam resemble the Chinese? 7. Does tea grow in Tonquin? 8. Are the Tonquinese honest? 9. What is the capital of Assam? 10. What the length of the country? 11. What is the population of the kingdom of Siam? 12. Do the Siamese behave well to aged people? 13. Were the Siamese twins shown in England joined together? 14. Where is Malaya? 15. What is the character of the Malays? 16. Is Malaya divided into smaller states?



LESSON XLV.

PARLEY'S ACCOUNT OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE ASIATIC ISLES.

1. I AM now come to a very strange country, the most populous under the skies, and inhabited by a singular people. Some say that China has more than three hundred millions of people in it, and though this possibly may be more than it contains, there is no doubt about the country being more numerously populated than any other.

2. This vast empire you will find marked down on the map in the south east part of Asia. The towns and cities of China are surrounded with high walls, and none but Chinese are allowed to enter them. The people are of a pale yellow complexion, they have high cheek bones, and they shave off their hair, leaving a long lock growing behind, which hangs down the back.

3. The women of China consider small feet to be beautiful, so they wear in their youth small wooden shoes, or tight bandages to prevent their feet grow-

ing larger. This is not a wise custom, for it almost deprives them of the power of walking.

4. The government of China spreads over many countries beside what is called China. There is China Proper, Little Bucharia, Corea, as well as Thibet, and Chinese Tartary. The two last countries I have already spoken of, when telling you about Great Tartary.

5. Pekin is the capital of China, it is very large. Nankin is a large place, too, otherwise it could never contain a million of inhabitants. There is but one seaport in all China to which Europeans are permitted to go; it is called Canton. There are strangers in abundance always crowding to that place.

6. The Chinese are ingenious in making silk, cottons, paper, and porcelain. The finest vermilion is got from China, but of all articles tea is the most important that the Chinese send to other countries. Let me tell you an odd thing about a Chinese. He was seen filing a bar of iron, or steel, very busily, and when asked what he was doing, he replied that he was filing the bar away to make a needle of it. You do not think that he was the wisest man in the world, I dare say.

7. Some of the greatest works in the world are in China, especially one, and that is the Chinese wall, which stretches itself for one thousand five hundred miles over mountains and valleys, plains, and rivers. The Chinese worship idols. Their country, many years ago, was invaded by a great Tartar chief named Genghis Khan, as well as by Tamerlane and others, so that China, like other places, has known the scourge of war, and the bitterness of being conquered.

8. Japan is in the Pacific Ocean. Over against China, on the map, you will see the cluster of islands that form this empire. These islands are not very small, for they contain forty millions of people. One of these islands called Niphon, is between eight and nine hundred miles long.

9. The capital of Japan is Jeddo, which contains little fewer than a million of inhabitants. There is another place almost as large, it is called Miako. The mountains of Japan are high, and while one is white at the top with snow, another is red with flame, for there are many burning mountains in Japan.

10. The sea coasts are rude and rocky, and the

climate is changeable. Summer is very hot, and winter miserably cold. The Japanese are pagans, yet are they cleanly, industrious, and moral. If you feel inclined to pay them a visit, I question if they would consent to it, for they allow only the Dutch and Chinese to trade with them.

11. The Asiatic islands, besides those of Japan, which I have just described, are of considerable importance. Among them are the Philippine islands, which belong to Spain; Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. The Philippines lie to the north of Borneo and Celebes; they are numerous, but the two largest are Luzon, and Mindanao. The population is about two millions and a half. Manilla is the capital. Celebes is a large island of an extremely irregular shape, to the east of Borneo; it contains about three millions of inhabitants. Borneo is eight or nine hundred miles long, and most of its three millions of inhabitants are barbarous.

12. Sumatra has a population of between two and three millions, and is about as long as Borneo. It has plenty of iron, tin, and gold; nutmegs, cloves, mace and camphor, with drugs, gums, and ivory.

The inhabitants are thought to have been originally Malays.

13. Java is about six hundred miles in length, with a population of five millions. The inhabitants are Javanese, Malays, English, Dutch, Chinese, and mingled castes. You have, I dare say, heard that there is in Java a poisonous tree called the Upas: strange tales are told about this tree poisoning the country for many miles round it, so that nothing can live there; the very birds, as they fly over the place, falling down dead. These tales are too wild to be true.

14. I will tell you about the Poison Valley, which was visited six years ago. This valley is in Java, only a few miles from Batur. The party who went to the place found the valley to be about half a mile in circumference. Its shape was oval, and its depth about thirty feet or more. Here they found skeletons of human beings, tigers, boars, deer, and other wild animals, as well as of birds in abundance.

15. Every man of the party lit a cigar, and putting it in his mouth entered the valley. They got within twenty feet of the bottom, but they could hardly

breathe, for a nauseous and sickening smell rose from the place. They tied a dog to the end of a bamboo, and pushed him forward towards the bottom; in fourteen seconds the dog fell down; he died in eighteen minutes. Another dog, which was with them, ran to his companion, but he stood stock still, like a statue, as soon as he got to him; he soon fell down, and died. A fowl that was put in died in a minute and a half.

16. On the other side of this valley of death lay the skeleton of a man. It was as white as ivory, for the weather had thoroughly bleached it. The head rested on the right arm: it was an affecting picture.

17. What has made this valley so poisonous none can tell, but most likely the bones found there belong to men, animals, and birds, who have taken refuge there, not being aware of their danger.

QUESTIONS.

1. What has the population of China been stated at? 2. Where is China? Describe the Chinese. 3. Describe the Chinese women. 4.

Does the government of China rule over other countries? 5. Which is the capital of China? 6. What is the principal produoe of China? 7. How long is the great wall of China? 8. Where is Japan? 9. Which is the capital of Japan? 10 .Describe the Japanese. 11. Men tion some of the Asiatic isles? 12. What is the population of Sumatra? 13. What people live in Java?



JAPANESE.

LESSON XLVI.

HISTORY OF ASIA.

1. WHEN we have a knowledge of the world we think of it, read about it, and speak of it, with much greater pleasure than before. They who are ignorant of Asia, when they hear of it, have nothing clearly presented to their minds. It is otherwise with those who are better informed; almost every part of it to them becomes a source of interest. The thought of Asia takes us back to a period long before Europe, Africa, America, and Australasia were known.

2. The history of Asia is very interesting. It was inhabited before any other part of the world. In Asia most of the events occurred which are recorded in the Bible. Here was the garden of Eden, where God placed our first parents, Adam and Eve. Nearly two thousand years after the creation, God caused it to rain continually, more than a month, and the oceans and seas rose so as to cover all the land, even the highest mountains. All the people were destroyed for their great wickedness, except Noah and

his family, who were saved in a great ark or vessel, because they feared and served God.

3. About one hundred and twenty years afterwards, the people undertook to build a brick tower, so high as to reach the heavens. But God was displeased with them for such a bold and vain undertaking, and took away their power of understanding each other; so they were scattered throughout the eastern continent.

4. Several hundred years afterwards, Babylon was built in the same place. It was the largest and most noted city of ancient times, extending over the river Euphrates. It was fifteen miles square, and surrounded by an exceeding high and thick wall, and had one hundred gates of brass.

5. Nineveh, where Jonah went to preach, after he had been in the whale's belly, was nearly as splendid as Babylon. The land of Canaan is in Asia, where the Jews lived. You will find an account of the Jews in the Bible. As long as they obeyed God, they were happy. But when they became very wicked God punished them by permitting the king of Babylon to conquer and kill many, and carry the others exiles to Babylon.

6. Afterwards, when they repented, God restored them to their own land, and enabled them to rebuild their capital city, Jerusalem, and their temple, both of which had been destroyed. Jerusalem was a great and splendid city, and the temple, or place of worship, was a magnificent building.

7. In the land of Canaan, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, appeared, about eighteen hundred and thirty years ago. But the wicked Jews rejected and crucified him. For their wickedness, God permitted the Roman armies to destroy the city, burn the temple, and kill, or carry away captive, many hundred thousands of the people.

8. Since that time the countries of Asia have had too many cruel kings and rulers. Ghengis Khan destroyed more people than you could count in a month. He invented many ways to kill those whom he conquered.

9. Tamerlane, afterwards, exercised equal cruelty. He pounded some to death in great mortars, and buried others in stone walls, and left them to die in the most wretched manner.

10. The occupation of a great part of India by the English may lead to important changes through-

out the whole of Asia, favourable to that quarter of the world. Not only the comforts of civilization but the blessings of christianity may be spread abroad, so that millions of idolatrous heathens may "cast their idols to the moles and to the bats," and worship the true God. To this Peter Parley gives his hearty Amen.

QUESTIONS.

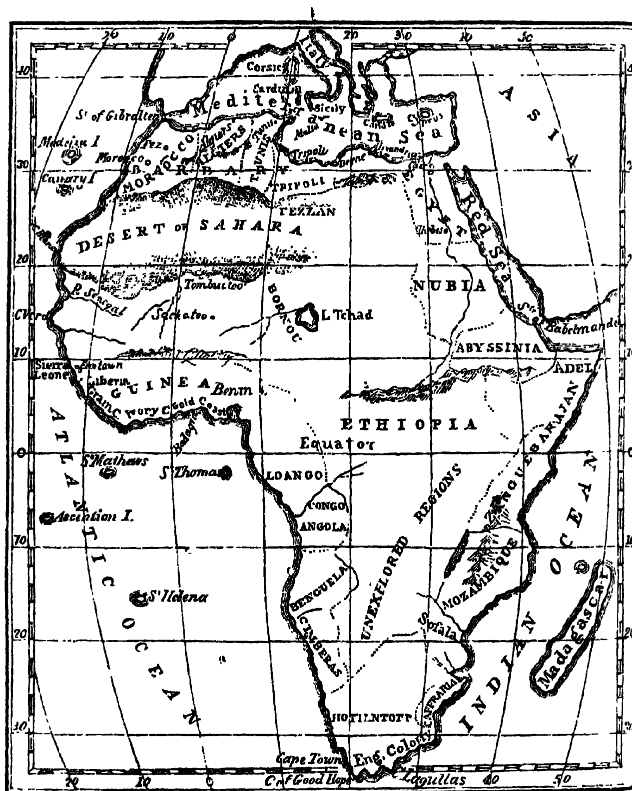
2. What part of the world was first inhabited? What events occurred in Asia? What remarkable garden was in Asia? Where did God place Adam and Eve? What did God do, nearly two thousand years after the creation? Who were saved? Why? 3. What did the people undertake to do afterwards? Was God pleased with this? What did he do? What was the tower called? 4. What great city was afterwards built in the same place? Over what river? How large? With what surrounded? How many gates had it? 5. What other remarkable city? Who lived in the land of Canaan? What did God do when they became wicked? How? 6. When they afterwards repented, what did God do? What can you remember about Jerusalem? 7. Who appeared in Canaan about eighteen hundred and thirty years ago? What did the Jews do to him? How did God punish them? 8. By whom have the countries of Asia generally been governed since? What did Ghengis Khan do? 9. What did Tamerlane do? 10. Who occupies a great part of India? What is likely to be the consequence?

LESSON XLVII.

PARLEY BEGINS HIS ACCOUNT OF AFRICA.



1. It is quite enough for the traveller in Africa to have to contend with the hot burning sands, the oppressive heat of the sun, the thirst and the toil of travel, without the danger of serpents and wild beasts; this danger, however, cannot be avoided. The crocodile infests the rivers, the rhinoceros and buffalo roam through the woods, and often, when



MAP OF AFRICA.

the waggon of the traveller stops for the night in the dreary desert, it is attacked by the lion.

2. Africa is an extensive country, being as much as five thousand miles long, and almost as much wide. The broadest part is in 11 degrees north latitude, between Cape Guardefui and the Bissagos islands. The Mediterranean is to the north of it, and the Indian Ocean is on the east, the Southern Ocean to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The easiest way to describe Africa will be to divide it into Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern, and Central Africa. This division will be easily remembered.

3. Africa is supposed to have about thirty millions of inhabitants; this is much fewer than the number in Europe, Asia, or America. A great part of the country is unknown to Europeans. The principal rivers which flow through this thirsty land are the Niger, the Nile, the Zaira or Congo, the Gambia, and the Senegal, and noble rivers they are. The principal mountains are Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and those of Abyssinia.

4. When travelling in Africa a party of us were once attacked, at the fall of even, by a very large lion, who, seizing a Hottentot, carried him off in his

mouth, walking slowly to a bush at no great distance. We were struck with horror, and gazed with agony on the dark patch made by the bush on the moon-lit sand, for we knew too well what was going on there.

5. It is in moments like these that we feel the folly of roaming the wild waste beset with danger, led on either by interest or curiosity. What right have we to sport with our lives, giving up that safety and peace which are to be found in the common walks of life?

6. We loved the moon that night, for she seemed to shine brighter that we might see where to point our rifles. We kept up our fire for some hours, and in the morning found both the lion and the Hottentot pierced with a score or two of balls. The monster had only began his meal by tearing away with his fangs the fleshy part of the Hottentot's shoulder, so that it was some satisfaction to us to think that we had shortened our companion's misery.

QUESTIONS.

1. What dangers has the traveller in Africa to brave? 2. What is the length of Africa? What its boundaries? 3. What the number of its population? What are the principal rivers, and mountains?

LESSON XLVIII.

PARLEY GOES ON TO DESCRIBE BARBARY AND EGYPT.

1. I HAVE reason enough to remember Africa, for it was off the coast of this country that I was once taken by a Tripoli corsair, and carried into captivity. The men on board the corsair took the cargo out of the ship in which I was, and scuttled her, that is, they cut holes in her, to let in the water and sink her; before that, they had shot our captain through the heart.

2. The people of Africa, are, to a great extent, Negroes. There are elephants in Africa, and ostriches also. Elephants are the largest of land animals, and ostriches are the largest of birds. Ostriches cannot fly, but they run as fast as a race horse, waving their short wings. The egg of this bird is nearly as large as a child's head.

3. The northern part of Africa takes in the states of Barbary and Egypt to an extent of about two thousand miles and as much as five hundred broad. Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli are in the Barbary States.

4. Algiers is a country about five or six hundred miles long, having for its inhabitants Turks, Arabs, Moors, and Jews. For hundreds of years this country was a terror to christian nations, for it fitted out a great number of armed ships called corsairs, to make prizes of all vessels they met with in the seas. Ships were emptied of their cargoes and sunk, and their crews sold for slaves.

5. For a long time many nations made treaties with the Algerines, and paid them tribute, that their ships might not be taken. The English sent a fleet to batter down Algiers the capital, and a pretty battering they gave it. The French have now got possession of the place, so that Algerine pirates are not now seen as they used to be.

6. Morocco is an empire inhabited by Berbers who dwell among the mountains, by Moors who live in towns, and by Bedouin Arabs who roam the deserts. Morocco is the capital. The kingdom of Fez forms part of the empire of Morocco.

7. Tunis is somewhat more than three hundred miles long, and contains the most civilized people of all the states of Barbary. The capital, Tunis, is a fine city, with a population of one hundred thousand people.

8. Tripoli is more than double the extent of Tunis. Its capital, of the same name, is large; its inhabitants were always notorious pirates.

9. Egypt has the Red Sea on the east, the desert on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, and Nubia on the south. In ancient times it was an empire of great power, wealth, and influence, and its inhabitants were famed for their industry and learning; but the sun of Egypt has set; oppression, and ignorance, and cruelty are too common in the country. The population is between two and three millions.

10. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower Egypt. It is a hot country, and seldom visited with rain. If it were not for the overflowing of the river Nile, vegetation would be very different to what it is, or rather, there would be none at all. The capital is Grand Cairo, one of the largest cities in the world. Alexandria, too, was once a fine city, but now it is sadly diminished, both in size and riches.

11. The people of Egypt are Turks, Arabs, and Copts. Most of them are tawny in complexion, though in the hottest parts they are almost black. They speak the Arabic language, and are Mahometans, and their government is as despotic as it can be.

12. Egypt has animals in abundance: horses, camels, and oxen; hyænas, tigers, deer, apes, ichneumons, and chameleons. The hippopotamus is an animal that lives sometimes on the land, and sometimes in the water. Among the reptiles of Egypt are crocodiles, lizards, and serpents; and among the birds, ostriches, pelicans, herons, and eagles, as well as the hawk and the ibis.

13. The curiosities of Egypt are the remains of ancient cities, Memphis, Thebes, and others, with the stupendous pyramids, gigantic temples, enormous sphinxes, stately Cleopatra's needles, and extended catacombs. When I saw these things I said to myself, "How different must modern Egypt be to the Egypt of ancient times!"

QUESTIONS.

2. Are elephants and ostriches found in Africa? 3. What states are in the northern part of Africa? 4. Why was Algiers dreaded by christian countries? 5. What power now possesses Algiers? 6. What inhabitants has Morocco? 7. What is the population of the capital of Tunis? 8. How large is Tripoli? 9. What is the supposed population of Egypt? 10. How is Egypt divided? 11. What language is spoken by the Egyptians? 12. What are the animals of Egypt? 13. What the curiosities?

LESSON XLIX.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT EASTERN, WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. HAVING told you about Northern Africa, I will now enter on Eastern Africa, a tract of country which comprises many states, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Adel; Mozambique, Sofala, and several others. These states very often change their boundaries, for as their inhabitants are generally at war one with another, so the victorious party gains an accession of territory.

2. Abyssinia is extensive, and holds little communication with the other parts. Gondar is the capital, and you will form a favourable opinion of the place when you hear that it has churches to the number of a hundred, professing the christian faith. The Abyssinians speak Arabic. The animals of the country are lions, panthers, and hyænas, elephants and rhinoceroses.

3. Nubia abounds with the same animals. Its inhabitants are rude, and barbarous. Adel is not a large kingdom; its people are followers of Mahomet.

Mozambique has a productive soil, mines of precious ore, large herds of cattle, and extensive flocks of sheep. Sofala is famous for elephants; the ivory they supply is an important article of commerce to the Portuguese, to whom the kingdom, as well as that of Mozambique, belongs.

4. Western Africa is a wide district. It would take much time to describe it minutely. Guinea forms a part of it; Senegambia another; besides which there is Mandingo, and a part of the great desert Sahara. It was in Guinea that poor Mungo Park lost his life, after exploring so much of the country. Before he reached Timbuctoo he fell a victim to the barbarous tribes through which he had to pass.

> Oppress'd by foes, in manhood's pride,
> The "white man" bow'd his head and died.

5. The English have a settlement at Sierra Leone, and in this part of Africa the Foulahs, Mandingoes, and other natives reside. You have heard of the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, and the Gold Coast. I will tell you why they are so called. The first is celebrated for a particular kind of pepper, the second for elephants' teeth, and the third for the gold which is brought there from the more central parts of

Africa. Ashantee, Whidah, Dahomey, and Benin, are most of them kingdoms of great extent.

6. Southern Africa is the next part to be described. Caffraria is there. You will find it marked down on the map in the south of Africa. To tell you how many different tribes there are in the country would be a difficult task. The Caffres, or Kaffers, are fine fellows, well built and full of courage. When you go to attack a lion, take a few of them with you by all means.

7. Many tribes inhabit the country of the Hottentots, who lead a wandering life. The Hottentots are mild and patient, and lovers of truth. Their colour is a yellowish brown, and their hair grows in tufts, close and hard like the bristles of a shoe brush. You would like to see a Hottentot kraal, or village. In the heart of the country there are mountainous districts, inhabited by Boshmans or Bushmen. They are short in stature, and live in holes and caves.

8. The Bichuanas inhabit a country to the north, or north east, of that of the Hottentots. The round huts which form their capital, Litakoo, would surprise you. The people here amount to ten or twelve thousand, and are much more civilized than the

Bushmen, the Hottentots, or the Caffres. The Cape of Good Hope belongs to Old England.

9. Central Africa takes in a kingdom called Fezzan, whose capital is Mourzouk, the empire of Bournou, the greatest part of that sandy wilderness the Great Desert, and Negroland. It is from this country that most of the blacks come who are sold as slaves.

10. Africa is rich in gold, ivory, and useful skins; but not all the skins, the ivory, and the gold the country contains can blot out that plague spot in the forehead of more civilized nations, the slave trade. England has purified herself from this leprosy, which still clings to other nations to their shame and reproach. Set your faces against oppression, my young friends, practise humanity and kindness, and obey the command of Holy Scriptures, "Do good unto all men."

QUESTIONS.

1. What countries are contained in Northern Africa? 2. Which is the capital of Abyssinia? 3. For what is Sofala famous? 4. Where is Guinea? 5. To whom does Sierra Leone belong? 6. Where is Caffraria? 7. Describe the Hottentots? 8. To whom does the Cape of Good Hope belong? 9. Of what does Central Africa consist? 10. What trade is it that is a reproach to those who carry it on?

LESSON L.

PARLEY DESCRIBES THE AFRICAN ISLES.

1. THERE are some of the African islands which must be pointed out to you, otherwise you may imagine that I have forgotten them. The first of these is Madagascar; you must look for it in the Indian Ocean, off the south-east coast of Africa. It is too large an island to pass by unnoticed, being near a thousand miles long, and containing, perhaps, three or four millions of inhabitants.

2. The people are of different complexions, white, tawny, and black; some of them are Mahometans, and some Pagans. The country is divided into different kingdoms. There are four great forests in Madagascar, all communicating with each other. There are also in these forests immense caverns. If ever curiosity should lead you to them, look about you, or you will have cause to repent it; these caverns are infested with robbers, who would no more mind plunging a dagger into your bosom than they

would shooting an arrow into the body of one of their wild boars.

3. Between Madagascar and the coast, are the Comora Islands: the largest of these is Joanna, with a Negro population. Many a good ship sailing to the Indies has put in here, and found seasonable refreshment.

4. About six hundred miles east of Madagascar is the Mauritius, or Isle of France. This island produces coffee, cotton, indigo, cloves, and abundance of sugar. It belongs to Great Britain; as also does the Isle of St. Helena, where the French emperor Napoleon died; it lies on the north-west side of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. The isle of Bourbon belongs to the French; it is about four hundred miles east of Madagascar, and between that island and the Mauritius. Capital coffee and tobacco are grown here. The Canary Isles, where Canary birds come from, are in the Atlantic Ocean, and are very productive in grain, wine, fruits, and silk.

6. The isle of Madeira is more than a hundred miles in circumference. It lies off the western coast of Africa. The capital is Funchal. Sugar is here

cultivated, but the vineyards are the most productive. As many as twenty-five thousand pipes of wine are made annually at this place. The Cape Verd Islands are in the Atlantic Ocean, there are fifteen or sixteen of them, all famous for salt. The islands in the Gulf of Guinea principally belong to Portugal.

QUESTIONS.

1. How long is the Isle of Madagascar? 2. Of what colour are the inhabitants? 3. Where are the Comora Islands? 4. What does the Mauritius produce? 5. Where are the Canary Islands? 6. What quantity of wine is made annually at Madeira?



CLOVES.

LESSON LI.

HISTORY OF AFRICA.

1. WHO is there that can look on the map of Africa, or read any thing about the country, without thinking of sandy deserts, and lions, and great snakes, and alligators, as well as about negroes, and the rivers Nile, and Niger, and poor Mungo Park! I think of all these things at the very sight of the word Africa, and I dare say that you do so too. Many people have perished in trying to get into the heart of Africa.

2. Africa was probably inhabited next after Asia. The first people were the descendants of Ham, the youngest son of Noah. Nearly four thousand years ago, there were flourishing kingdoms in Africa. Egypt, Carthage, and Ethiopia, were the most noted, and the largest cities were Thebes, Memphis, and Carthage.

3. Joseph, whose history you can read in the Bible, was sold by his brothers and carried into Egypt. He afterwards became a ruler there.

4. The Egyptians were the most civilized and learned of all ancient nations. They were also very superstitious, that is, they had many very absurd and foolish notions about worshipping God. They worshipped nearly all kinds of animals, such as the ox, crocodile, wolf, dog, cat, and many others, and called them gods.

5. The ancient kings of Egypt built many pyramids, or large square heaps of stones; square at the bottom, and forming nearly a point at the top. They are still standing, though built more than three thousand years ago.

6. The same kings also built a large place under ground, called a labyrinth. It was made of marble, a handsome kind of stone. It consisted of more than three thousand houses, joined together by many winding passages, so that it would be almost impossible for a person to find his way out.

7. The city and republic of Carthage were not far from where Tunis now is. Carthage carried on many bloody wars with the Romans, and was finally destroyed by them. These contests are called Punic wars.

8. Afterwards all the north part of Africa was

conquered by the Greeks, Romans, Goths, and Vandals from Europe, and Saracens from Asia. It was reduced to a state of slavery.

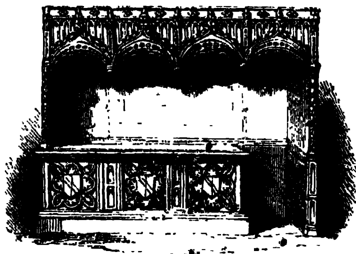
9. The once flourishing cities of Africa are now almost in ruins, and the people have generally become very ignorant, and almost savages. Bad government and cruel rulers keep them in a most wretched condition.

10. For many years, the negroes, the inhabitants of Africa, were cruelly torn from their native land by nations calling themselves civilized, and carried to the West Indies and other places as slaves. This cruel practice is, in part, discontinued, and I hope, before long, it will be altogether abandoned. How can a nation hope for prosperity, that encourages cruelty, tyranny, and oppression?

QUESTIONS.

2. By whom was Africa first peopled? How long ago were there flourishing kingdoms in Africa? What were the most noted kingdoms? What the most noted cities? 3. Who was once ruler in Egypt? 4. Who were the most learned of all ancient nations? But were they not superstitious? What did they worship? What did they call these? 5. What did the ancient kings build? What is their shape? Are they

standing now? How long ago were they built? 6. What else did the kings build? What can you remember about it? 7. What ancient city and republic were where Tunis now is? With whom did the Carthaginians carry on wars? Which nation was destroyed by the other? What are those wars called? 8. By whom was the north part of Africa afterwards conquered? 9. What is said about the once flourishing cities? What is said about the people of Africa? What is said about the government and rulers? 10. What cruel practice prevailed among civilized nations? Is it on the decline?



LESSON LII.

PARLEY ENTERS ON HIS ACCOUNT OF SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.



PERUVIANS JOURNEYING WITH LOADED LLAMAS.

1. LEAVING Africa we must now cross the wide Atlantic. In that huge ocean of boiling billows many a storm-beaten ship has been swallowed up; many a ship's crew sunk to rise no more. That is a solemn Psalm in Holy Scripture which says, "They

that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

2. America is divided into two great parts, north and south; the narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Darien unites the two parts together. America is by far the largest of the great divisions of the earth. I shall first speak of South America, because it was first discovered. South America includes Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, La Plata, and Chili, besides Brazil, Paraguay, Patagonia, and other states. It is at least four thousand five hundred miles long, and more than three thousand broad. The population is perhaps about twelve millions, a very small number in proportion to the extent of the country.

3. Colombia is a tract of land near thirteen hundred miles long. It is divided into thirty-seven provinces; almost all the inhabitants that descend from the Spaniards are Creoles, but in the boundless forests and extended plains of the country, many nations reside of different kinds of people, and most of them but little civilized. The Oroonoco is one of the noble rivers of this part of South America.

4. Bolivia has something more than a million of

inhabitants. The renowned mines of Potosi are here. Peru was taken by Pizarro, a Spaniard. It is celebrated for the gold and silver it produces. Lima is the capital of the country. Many years ago Peru was governed by kings called Incas. The Peruvians use the llama as a beast of burden.

5. La Plata is full sixteen hundred miles in length, and near one thousand in breadth. Buenos Ayres is the capital. You may not happen to know that Buenos Ayres means *good air*. Chili has a delightful climate. The empire of Brazil is more than two thousand miles in extent, though it has but about four millions of inhabitants. The mighty Amazon rolls its giant flood through Brazil; this is the greatest river in the world.

6. Guiana lies to the north of Brazil, and is twelve hundred miles long. You must be struck with the great extent of these countries when you consider how numerous they are, and all on one half of a single continent. Savage tribes reside in Guiana, of which little is known. The English, the French, the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Dutch, have each a share of this country. Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are the English colonies in Guiana, Cayenne

belongs to the French, and Surinam to the Dutch. That portion of Guiana which formerly belonged to Spain now makes part of Colombia, and Portuguese Guiana is included in the Brazilian province of Para.

7. Patagonia has not yet been explored; so that it is still possessed by its original natives. They are of great stature and very strong. You may have read that Magellan, the commander of a Spanish expedition, got two of them on board his ship, and that he put fetters on their legs, which they took to be ornaments: in this way he overcame them; but it was a treacherous cowardly action, that is a reproach to his memory. Patagonia is very mountainous, and by no means fertile. It is the southern extremity of South America.

8. South America is justly celebrated for its mighty rivers. The Amazon, the Oroonoco, and La Plata are gigantic streams; the first is more than three thousand miles long, and a hundred and fifty miles wide at its mouth. The lofty mountains are equally astonishing; the Nevado de Sorata is more than twenty-three thousand, and Chimborazo more than twenty thousand feet above the ocean level.

9. Though South America was conquered by the

Spaniards, the people have latterly shaken off their yoke. Treachery and cruelty bound them; courage and independence set them free.

10. Between North and South America, in the great basin of water, which on the map is marked as the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, are several islands called the West Indies. The largest of these is Cuba. It is seven hundred miles long, and was discovered by Columbus. Here you may drink as much sugar and coffee, eat as much honey, and smoke as much tobacco as you please. The Havanna is its capital.

11. The Isle of Hayti was once called St. Domingo, the capital is Port au Prince. For a long while the Spaniards and the French kept possession of St. Domingo, but the natives fought desperately and overcame them. The island is now free. It is called the Republic of Hayti. The island has forests of mahogany and brazil-wood trees, as well as coffee, sugar canes, cotton, and other things.

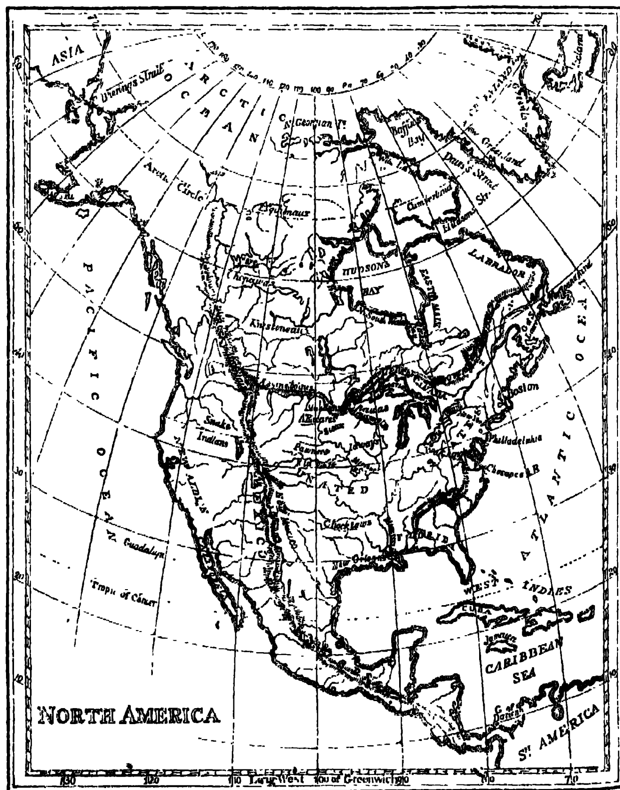
12. Jamaica is a large island; it has more than three hundred thousand inhabitants; by far the greater part of these are slaves. It belongs, like many other of the West Indian isles, to the English.

Besides the islands I have already mentioned, there are Barbadoes, the Bahama islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin isles, and the Caribbee islands, with many others. The West Indies abound generally in sugar, coffee, tobacco, spices, cotton, and trees of amazing size; among these are cedars, mahogany, and others of a costly kind.

QUESTIONS.

2. Of what does South America consist? 3. How is Colombia divided? 4. Where are the mines of Potosi? 6. What is the extent of Guiana? 7. Has Patagonia ever been explored? 8. Are the rivers large in South America? 9. Are the states of South America now free? 10. Where are the West Indian islands? 11. What is the isle of St. Domingo now called? 12. What is the general produce of the West Indies?




ASIA
Berings Strait
ARCTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Esquimaux
Baffins Bay
Davis's Strait
Greenland
Cumberland
Hudsons Str.
HUDSONS BAY
LABRADOR
EAST MAIN
Kristeneaux
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Boston
Philadelphia
Snake Indians
Pawnees
Ioways
UNITED
Chickasaws
FLORIDA
New Orleans
Guadalupe
Tropic of Cancer
WEST INDIES
CUBA
Jamaica
CARIBBEAN SEA
St. AMERICA
NORTH AMERICA
Long West of Greenwich

LESSON LIII.

PARLEY DESCRIBES NORTH AMERICA.



VIEW OF WASHINGTON.

1. LET us now go on to North America, a part of the world that is rapidly improving in civilization and power. North America comprises the British Provinces, the United States, the Mexican States, Guatimala, and many other regions which are uncivilized.

2. Several states, which are joined together, are called by a particular name. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, lie near together, and are called New England.

3. The land in these states is very uneven and hilly, and there are some very high mountains. In Maine one mountain is called White Cap. In New Hampshire the White Mountains are very high, and have snow on them the greater part of the year. People often go up to the top to look at the country around them, and to get the minerals and plants, which are found there.

4. New England is but a small part of America. If you go south-west, about two hundred miles, you will find New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. These, united together, are called the Middle States. The land in these states is very good. The people raise large quantities of wheat, corn, and other things which are important for food.

5. The most lofty mountains are the Alleghany range in Pennsylvania, from the Catskill mountains in New York. Smaller mountains are found in the other states. The largest rivers are the Hudson,

Alleghany, Susquehannah, and Mohawk. The number of smaller rivers is large.

6. The people in the Middle States have schools and churches, and are generally honest, industrious, and happy, like those of New England.

7. Two very large and beautiful cities are in these states. New York, which is on an island in the south part of the state of New York, has a great many very large and fine buildings. Some are built of very beautiful square stones.

8. Philadelphia, the largest in Pennsylvania, is more beautiful than New York, though not quite so large. If you visit these cities, you will see many very interesting and curious things.

9. At the south of the Middle States, about which I have just told you, there are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These are named the Southern States. There is more land in these states than in New England and the Middle States together.

Washington, the seat of the general government, is situated on the bank of the Potomac, in a small

territory, called the Federal district, between Maryland and Virginia. It promises to become a magnificent city. The Capitol, where the representatives of the country meet, is one of its finest buildings.

10. These are very warm states; and in some of them it never snows. The land is not so fertile as in the Middle States. Some men, however, are very rich, and have farms, or plantations, as large as five or six farms in New England. The men who own them are called planters. They have a large number of negro slaves to work on their plantations, raising cotton, some of which is carried into New England, and made into stuffs for clothing; but by far the largest part of it is exported to Old England.

11. I have not told you about all the states. If you go to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, and there take a boat and proceed down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, you will see Missouri on your right, and down a little farther, you will see Tennessee on your left. Besides these, you will pass through, or near, the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. These are called the Western States.

12. The Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio are the

largest rivers. The others are the Tennessee, and Wabash. Ozark mountains and the Cumberland range, are the most important mountains. The latter extend through Kentucky and Tennessee.

13. In most of these states the land is rich. There are many large level places, or plains, covered with very high grass. These places are frequently called prairies.

14. Wheat, corn, and almost all kinds of fruits grow in these states near the Ohio river. Rice, and the sugar cane, from which sugar and molasses are made, grow well in the south part. Oranges and lemons can be cultivated in some of the warmest places.

15. But though the land is so good, it is not very healthy; and many, who go there from the northern states, are taken sick and die in the summer.

16. I have told you about four divisions of the states. You must remember now, that all these four great divisions, New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States, form the United States of America, in which there is a great quantity of land, and many lakes and rivers, &c. The states are twenty-four in number; besides various territories and districts,

which are making such rapid progress in population that they will soon be admitted to the rank of states.

17. North of the United States there are several provinces, or states; Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Labrador, East Maine, and New South Wales. These are called British Provinces. There is more land in them than in the United States, but it is not so good. Much of it is very poor.

18. The largest river is the St. Lawrence. The others are Outawas, Moose, Severn, Churchill, &c. Winnepeg and Slave Lakes are in New South Wales. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario are partly in Canada. Montreal and Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, are the only cities of much importance.

19. Labrador, East Maine, and New South Wales, are very cold and barren. Wheat will not grow there. In some parts a sort of people live in the woods, who have no houses. They catch fish and kill wild animals for their food. They live in companies, or tribes, of a few hundred together, and have a ruler over them, called a chief. These people are Indians; they have a dark skin, nearly the colour of copper. They are savages, they know not

how to read or write, and do not possess bibles, nor any other books; neither do they know how to make houses and cloth like the white people. They live in little huts made of bushes, and covered with grass and dirt, and make their clothes out of the skins of animals. Some of the Indians kill more animals than they need for themselves, and sell the skins to the white people, and receive guns, powder, blankets, and other things, which they want, in payment.

20. Some of the Indians enjoy the labours of school masters and missionaries, and are becoming more like the white people. I hope all of them will become civilized and happy.

21. There is another country, lying south of Missouri territory, called Mexico. It has been settled by white people longer than any other about which I have told you. It did belong to the king of Spain, but now it is an independent republic. There is a great deal of land in it, some of which is very good.

22. The Cordilleras mountains are nearly three miles high. Their tops are always covered with snow; but the plains near them are very hot, so that white people can scarcely go out of doors at noon

in the summer. The largest rivers are the Colorado, and Rio del Norte.

23. Most kinds of grain, and lemons, oranges, figs, &c. grow there in great abundance. Gold and silver are found in the mountains.

24. Mexico, the capital, is a large and beautiful city; it has many splendid buildings. Many Indians are still found in Mexico, who are in a state of the greatest degradation and ignorance; not knowing how to make clothes, they go almost naked.

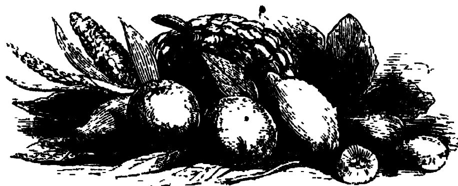
25. Guatimala is a mountainous country, south-east of Mexico. Lake Nicaragua is in it. Great quantities of logwood and mahogany grow there. Its capital is Guatimala. The people are similar to those of Mexico.

26. All these countries, about which I have told you, form North America.

27. Among the natural curiosities of North America are her immense rivers, and the falls of Niagara. Fancy to yourself a broad and deep river rushing down a ledge of rocks, more than a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular, with a noise of thunder that may be heard thirty or forty miles off. When the sun shines, a beautiful rainbow is seen on the rising spray.

QUESTIONS.

1. What does North America comprise? 2. Which are the states of New England? 4. Which are the Middle States? 5. Which are the loftiest mountains? 7. Where is New York? 9. Which are the Southern States? Where is Washington? What is it? What is the capital? 11. Which are the Western States? 12. Which are the largest rivers and mountains of the Western States? 13. What are prairies? 14. What do the Western States produce? 15. Are the Western States healthy? 16. Can you remember the great divisions of the American States? How many states are there in the whole? Are there likely to be more states soon? 17. Which are the British Provinces? 18. Which are the largest rivers in the British Provinces? 19. Describe the Indians? 21. Where is Mexico? 22. How high are the Cordilleras mountains? 23. What does Mexico produce? 25. Which is the capital of Guatimala? 27. Do you remember what are the principal curiosities of North America?



LESSON LIV.

HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

1. The History of New England, and of the United States, is very curious; I will relate it in a straight-forward simple manner. Remember that history is important because it is the experience of years gone by. When we see that certain effects follow certain causes, we judge that, under the same circumstances, these causes would again produce the same effects, and thus we know how to expedite or hinder them, for the benefit of mankind.

2. Little more than two hundred years ago, there were no splendid cities, beautiful villages, handsome houses, nor pleasant fields in New England. All was then a dreary wilderness, inhabited only by savage Indians, and the wild beasts which the Indians hunted and killed for food.

About that time some English people went to Holland, and from thence to New England, that they might enjoy more liberty of conscience. They regarded New England as their future home. A

part of them arrived at Cape Cod, in the east part of Massachusetts in November, 1620, and found a place to form a settlement; they landed there December 22nd. The place was called Plymouth.

3. The winter was cold. They had no provision, except the small quantity brought with them. No houses were prepared for them; and they were obliged to build log houses, the best which they could, for the winter. Their hardships were so great, that, during the first four months of their residence, forty-four died. This was nearly half their number.

4. Afterwards other colonists came from England, and brought provisions. They soon began to cultivate the land, raise grain and cattle, lay out towns, and build better houses. New companies were constantly coming from England. Thus the people and towns increased rapidly during many years.

5. The Indians were willing, at first, that white people should settle on their lands, but when they saw how rapidly the colonists increased, they feared they would get all their hunting lands away. Therefore they often made war against these people, and frequently killed them. Then the white people made war in their turn.

6. The first great battle was fought in Connecticut, with the Pequot Indians. Six or seven hundred Indians were killed and taken prisoners, and their wigwams burnt; while only two white men were killed. This was seventeen years after the first colonists came to New England.

7. About thirty-seven years afterwards, many Indian tribes united together in a war. A chief, called king Philip, was their commander. Their design was to kill all the white people, and burn all their houses. After a long and bloody war, the Indians were killed, or fled away. In the swamp fight, which took place in a great swamp in Rhode island, about a thousand Indians were killed, and five or six hundred of their wigwams burnt.

8. The white people suffered much in this war. Many lost their lives, and others their property. The Indians destroyed twelve or thirteen towns. They carrried off many women and children, treating them in the most cruel manner. After this, the colonists had but little trouble with the Indians, and were generally prosperous during many years.

9. The first settlement in the United States was made in Jamestown in Virginia, by a colony from

England, thirteen years before the colonists first came to New England. The colonists endured, at first, almost innumerable hardships. They were frequently engaged in wars with the Indians, who, like those of New England, were afraid of losing their hunting lands, for the colonists did not always treat the Indians with justice. But notwithstanding the Indian wars, and other troubles, their numbers increased, and new colonists were constantly coming from England.

10. A colony of Dutch from Holland, first settled where the city of New York now is. They called the place Manhattan. All the colonies, except Manhattan, were governed by the king of England. The king, however, made war against Holland, and conquered Manhattan. The name was then changed to New York.

11. Afterwards, the colonists of New England and New York were disturbed by the French colonists in Canada, which was first settled by people from France, and governed by the French king. The French occasioned much trouble, and made war against the English colonists, burnt their houses, and carried off their cattle and other property. The

king of England therefore sent over some men to aid our people in conquering Canada. This led to a long destructive war, which raged many years; but finally Canada, and the region now called British America, were conquered, and have since remained under the government of England.

12. In less than one hundred and fifty years after New England was first settled, there were thirteen flourishing colonies, under the government of England, besides Canada. These were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

13. About sixty years ago a tax of three pence on every pound of tea which they bought was laid on the Americans, as well as other taxes, but they were unwilling to submit to these, because, if they did, they feared that still heavier taxes would be laid on them.

14. All the colonies, therefore, chose men, who met at Philadelphia, to agree on means to maintain their rights. This was the first congress. The king sent his armies to Boston, to compel the people to

pay their tax. The soldiers killed several of the people one day at Lexington and Concord, near Boston. Congress therefore determined to raise up armies, and drive away the king's soldiers. They appointed George Washington to command their army.

15. The first great battle was fought on Bunker's Hill, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Many were killed on both sides, and at the same time nearly all the houses in Charlestown were burnt.

16. At the second meeting of congress, the next year, five of their ablest members drew up a writing, in which they said that the king of England had no right to tax them; that each of the colonies should, from that time be a free state; that they should all be united, so as to make one nation, and govern themselves. To these united colonies they gave the name of United States.

17. This writing is called the Declaration of Independence, on which all the members of congress wrote their names on the fourth day of July, in the year 1776. In commemoration of this event, the fourth of July is celebrated every year.

18. The war with England lasted about eight

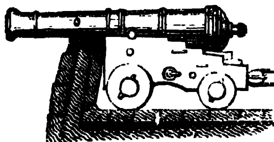
years, during which time many battles were fought, and many Americans and English were killed. The people of the United States suffered almost every kind of hardship during the war, which is commonly called the American Revolution.

19. The king of England finally gave up, and permitted the Americans to govern themselves. Since that time the people of the United States have increased in numbers and prosperity very fast, and are now increasing more rapidly than ever.

QUESTIONS.

2. How long ago is it, since there were no cities nor villages in New England? What was the country then? By whom inhabited? What people went from England to Holland and America? Where did they land in America? When? 3. What great calamity befell them during the first four months of their residence there? 4. What did they soon begin to do? Did any others come from England? 5. What were the Indians at first willing the white people should do? What did they fear, when they saw their rapid increase? What did the Indians then do? 6. Where was the first great battle? How many Indians were killed and taken? How many white men were killed? How long was this after the colonists first came to New England? 7. What did the Indians do thirty-seven years afterwards? What was their design? Where did the swamp fight take place? How many Indians were killed in it? How many wigwams were burnt? 8. Did the white people suffer much in this war? How many towns and houses did the Indians destroy? What did they do with many women and children? Were the colonies

prosperous after this? 9. Where was the first settlement made in the United States? When? By whom? Did the colonists endure many hardships? Were they much engaged in war with the Indians? Did the colonists always treat the Indians justly? 10. By whom was New York first settled? What was it then called? By whom were all the colonies except Manhattan governed? When was the name Manhattan changed to New York? 11. By whom was Canada first settled? Why did the king of England send men to aid in conquering Canada? To what did this lead? By whom have Canada, and all British America, since been governed? 12. How many colonies were governed by the king, besides Canada, in less than a hundred and fifty years after New England was first settled? What are their names? 13. What did the king do about sixty years ago? Were the colonists willing to submit to these taxes? Why were they not? 14. What did the colonists then do? Was this the first congress? What course did the king then take? What did the soldiers do? What did congress then do? 15. Where was the first great battle fought? What was the result? 16. What measures did congress take at their second meeting? What name did they give to the united colonies? 17. What was this writing called? When did all the members of congress write their names on it? Why is the fourth of July celebrated? 18. How long did the war last? Were many killed? Did the Americans suffer much? What is that war commonly called? 19. What did the king do at last? Have the people of the United States increased in numbers and prosperity ever since?



LESSON LV.

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

1. When we see how safely and rapidly ships now cross the wide ocean in all directions, it appears wonderful that America should have remained unknown for so many years, but it was a very different thing to go a voyage in former times to what it is now. The invention of the mariner's compass, and the greater knowledge now possessed respecting the building and management of ships, makes that easy and safe which was once hard and dangerous.

2. Not but what there is always danger on the wide ocean, and every one who ventures upon the rolling billows should commit himself to His care who measureth the sea in the hollow of his hand, but the danger is lessened by the circumstances I have mentioned.

3. Do you wish to be reminded how this country was discovered? I will tell you. It is now but a little more than three hundred years since the west-

ern continent was first known to the people of Europe. Before that time no seamen dared to sail far from land.

4. But then, Christopher Columbus, who had studied geography a great deal, went from Genoa in Italy, to Spain, to obtain assistance in making new discoveries. For a great while he could not engage the attention of those who could help him. The king and queen at last gave him three ships and some sailors. With these he sailed across the Atlantic from Spain, and first found some islands, which he named West Indies, about which I have told you. He soon afterwards discovered the continent. He found copper coloured people on the islands and continent, whom he named Indians, about whom you have also learned. They were mostly savages, and went nearly naked.

5. The Indians in Mexico, Peru, and some other parts of South America, however, were not so ignorant as those on the islands. They had clothes, and tolerably good houses, and some cities.

6. Some of these Indians had great quantities of gold. This induced many to come from Spain and Portugal, to America, in order to get gold. They

treated the Indians in the most cruel and wicked manner in endeavouring to obtain it, and made them tell where the gold mines were.

7. The Spaniards made war against the Mexicans, and took from them their capital, the city of Mexico, and settled in it themselves.

8. Afterwards, many went to all parts of South America, to rob the Indians of their gold. Pizarro went with an army to Peru, and took the king, who was there called the Inca, a prisoner. The Inca promised to give Pizarro gold enough to fill the room in which he was confined, if Pizarro would let him go. Pizarro said he would; and the Inca sent to his people for the gold, who soon brought sufficient. But even then, this most wicked and cruel Pizarro would not release the Inca, but killed him and kept the gold.

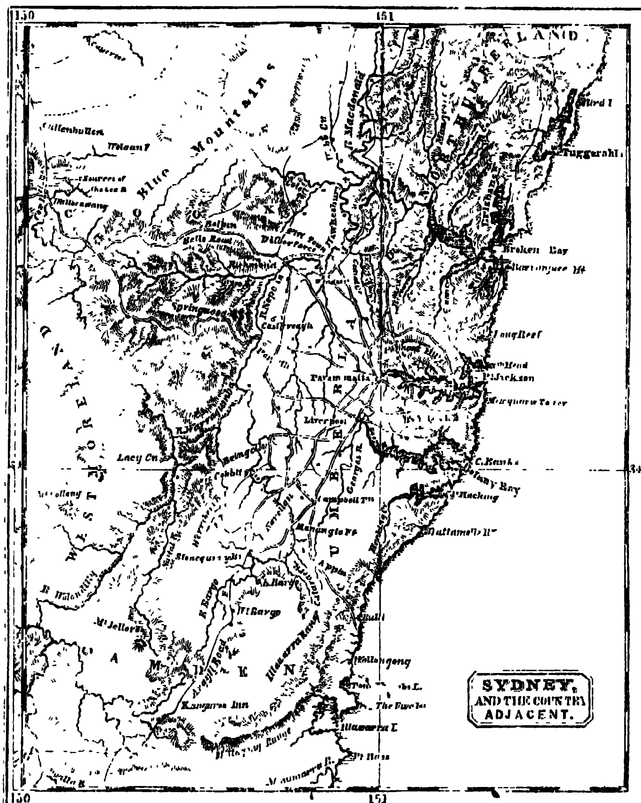
9. In the course of a few years, many parts of South America, Mexico, and the West India islands, were settled by colonies from Spain, Portugal, and other parts of Europe. They remained colonies till a few years ago, when Mexico, and all the South American colonies, except Brazil, established republican governments for themselves, like that of the

United States, though it is yet very uncertain whether they can long maintain them. Brazil is still governed by the king of Portugal.

10. Of North America I have already sufficiently spoken in my account of New England, and the United States. From its extent, great resources, commerce, and increasing population, as well as from the intellect of its people, there is little doubt of its prosperity and power continuing to increase.

QUESTIONS.

3. How long is it since America was first discovered? 4. What great man then went from Italy to Spain? For what intent? Did he succeed immediately? What did the king and queen at last give him? What did he do with these? What land did he first find? What people lived on these islands and on the continent? 5. Were the Indians in Mexico and Peru as ignorant as those on the islands? 6. What did most of those Indians possess? For what did many come from Spain and Portugal? How did they treat the Indians? Why? 7. Against whom did the Spaniards first make war? 8. For what did many go into all parts of South America? Who went into Peru with an army? Whom did he take prisoner? What did his prisoner promise? What did Pizarro say? What did the Inca then do? Did Pizarro release him? What did he do? 9. By whom were many parts of South America, Mexico, and the West Indies soon settled? Do these all remain colonies? How is Brazil still governed?


SYDNEY, AND THE COUNTRY ADJACENT.
Blue Mountains
Broken Bay
Long Reef
P. Jackson
Parramatta
Liverpool
C. Banks
Botany Bay
Campbell Tn
Appin
Wollongong
Illawarra L
Kangaroo Rn
Richmond
Windsor
Springwood
Castlereagh
Lacy Cr
Bathurst
Mt Jellore
Mt Bargo
150
151

LESSON LVI.

PARLEY DESCRIBES AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.



1. Now, if you are quite ready for a kangaroo hunt, Australasia is the very place for you. All round this wide world you may go, through all its continents and all its islands, but not one single kangaroo will you find in a wild state, except in Australasia.

2. I think that Australasia ought to be called a continent; however, considered as an island it is, without doubt, the largest in the world, and will, I expect, in another hundred years be of ten times the importance that it now is. Every day its influence is increasing, and when its great resources are fully called forth, cities will rise where its wide plains are spread, and navies ride on the surrounding ocean.

3. Within these few last years great progress has been made in the British colonies at Sidney, and Van Diemen's Land. Government offices and banks have been established, a college founded, libraries opened, newspapers and almanacks published, while numbers of respectable tradesmen have been induced to become settlers in that distant land. Emigrants of both sexes from Great Britain have been numerous, so that a place, which a short time ago was only regarded as a residence for convicts, has now a goodly population, among whom are many persons of wealth, talent, and respectability.

4. Australasia is the general name given to Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk islands, New Guinea, New Zealand, and some other smaller isles. New Holland is called Australia.

5. To avoid confusion you must remember that one half of Australia is called New South Wales, and the other New Holland. New Holland was, of old, the name of the whole island. Australia is a thousand miles in breadth, and still more in length. Sydney is the capital, it is situated on a cove of Port Jackson, about seven miles from its entrance. Its buildings and population are continually increasing. The principal rivers of Australia are the Macquarrie, the Morrumbidgee, the Lachlan, the Hunter, and the Hawkesbury. On Swan river, in Western Australia, a new settlement has been formed, which is going on prosperously.

6. You have heard of Botany Bay; well, it is in Australia. The climate of Australia is very agreeable, and some parts of the land very fertile, with a variety of hills and vales. The animals are kangaroos, opossums, and such like creatures, and many of the birds are beautiful. There is a marked difference between the animals of Australia and those of other parts of the globe. The natives of the place are savages; they are of a chocolate colour, and wear no clothes. At one time some of the convicts, desperate characters, ran away into the woods, every now and then plundering the settlers, but an end is put to

such lawless proceedings. One of the most valuable exports of the island is wool.

7. South of Australia, and very near it, is another island: this is Van Diemen's Land. Some time since none but savages inhabited it, but that is not the case now. Hobart Town is the capital. Then there are Launceston, New Norfolk, Richmond, Brighton, and other places; and churches, government houses, military barracks, schools, and public buildings of all kinds, are on the increase. The rivers of Van Diemen's Land are the Derwent, the Huon and the Tamar, with a great many more. Water fowl are found in abundance on the lakes, and kangaroos in most parts. Mount Wellington is four thousand feet high, and if you know any thing of botany or mineralogy you would find there enough to occupy you a long time.

8. I will tell you an odd thing that once occurred in Van Diemen's Land. Between forty and fifty years ago, the unfortunate French Voyager La Perouse went on his discoveries, but he did not come back again. Every body pitied Perouse, for there was little doubt but some mischief had befallen him. The French people sent out two ships, the Research,

and the Espérance, to look for him; they called at Van Diemen's Land, where they placed, near a remarkable tree, a bottle, in which was a paper, containing an account of their voyage, but they never found poor Perouse.

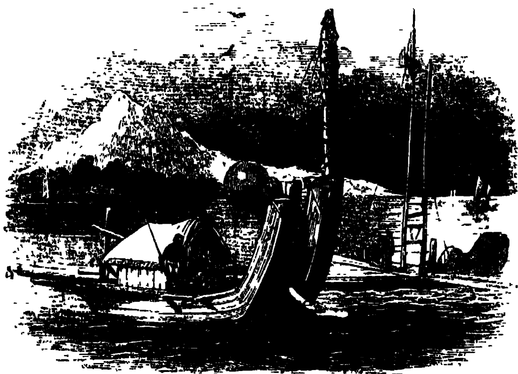
9. About fifteen or sixteen years after this, Captain Bunker, in the ship Venus, visited the place and found the bottle. The paper was soon taken out to be read, but it was written in French, and none of the crew could read French, but they saw the name of La Perouse there, and then they felt sure that the bottle had been put near the tree by Perouse, but no, it was no such thing! It was placed there by the party who went to look for him, and most likely poor Perouse never set foot on Van Diemen's Land.

10. Norfolk Island is seven or eight hundred miles eastward of New South Wales. Criminals are sent there now. New Guinea is a large island, it is northward of New South Wales; parrots, large pigeons, and the most beautiful birds of Paradise are found there.

11. About a thousand miles east of New Holland are two large islands called New Zealand. The people who live there are savages, they are strong

and active, and take pleasure in fighting with each other. When they have killed their enemies, they sometimes eat them. This is also true of many of the inhabitants of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. Some good men have gone to these islands, to teach the people to read and write, and to persuade them to believe and obey the Bible, which teaches the wickedness of such things.

12. I will now tell you about Polynesia. It comprises a great number of islands in the Pacific



PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN CANOES.

Ocean, about which I have hitherto said nothing

The word Polynesia means many islands. They are the Friendly, the Marquesas, the Sandwich, the Society, the Pelew, the Carolines, the Ladrones, and other islands. The people in these isles are very little connected with any other parts of the world. They are very faithful to each other, and cheerfully obey the chief of their several tribes.

13. The people of the Friendly Isles are olive coloured, and of a kind and friendly disposition. Their country abounds with sugar canes, yams, and plaintains, and there are also a great number of bread fruit trees, and cocoa trees. It was in Hawaii, or Owyhee, the principal of the Sandwich isles, that Captain Cook was killed. Owyhee is now under the protection of Great Britain. Otaheite is the principal of the Society Islands; the people are civil and hospitable, they run with great agility, swim admirably, and climb trees very nimbly. The people of the Ladrones are sad thieves.

14. The traveller finds an interest in seeing so many people in the world different from each other, and if he be of a kind-hearted disposition, he wishes them all to increase in civilization, good will, and happiness.

QUESTIONS.

1. Are kangaroos found in any other part of the world beside Australasia? 2. Is Australasia the largest island in the world? 3. What improvements have taken place in the island? 4. Of what does Australasia consist? 5. Which is the capital of the country? What rivers are there in Australia? What new settlement has been formed in Western Australia? 6. Where is Botany Bay? 7. Where is Van Diemen's Land? 8. Do you remember any thing about La Perouse? 10. Where is Norfolk Island? 12. What islands are contained in Polynesia? 13. Describe the people of the Friendly isles? Are the inhabitants of the Ladrones honest?



LESSON LVII.

SAVAGES AND CIVILIZATION.

1. I HAVE now told you about the principal divisions of water and land on the earth, the oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes; the continents, islands, and mountains. These are called the natural divisions of the earth, because God made them. Man had nothing to do with forming these great works of nature. This part of geography is called Natural Geography.

2. I have told you also something of the various divisions of the world into different states, kingdoms, and empires. I have shown you how Europe is divided into Sweden, Russia, England, France, Spain, Portugal and other countries, and how these various countries are inhabited by people of different languages, different governments, and different laws. I have also shown you how the people of Asia, Africa, and America, are divided into many different nations.

3. These divisions are called Civil Divisions, because they are made by men. This part of geography is called Civil Geography.

4. There is still another portion of geography, which treats of the condition of society in various nations. It tells us of their degree of civilization, or their state in respect to the arts of life, their religion, and their government. This part of geography may be called Moral Geography. Moral Geography is very interesting, and I shall now tell you something of it.

5. Savages live principally by hunting, and fishing. They have various methods of catching wild game, such as bears, deer, buffaloes, rabbits, and other animals, as well as birds of different kinds. They have also various modes of catching fish.

6. These people seldom cultivate the land, and when they do, they cultivate it poorly. Their houses are often poor huts, made of sticks and mud; sometimes they are made of poles, or sticks put together like log houses. They generally go naked or nearly so. They have little knowledge of the arts by which comfortable houses are built, or good clothes made, or good food cooked. They have no books, and they are generally poor, ignorant, and miserable. They are also generally cruel.

7. A large portion of the earth is inhabited by

people in this savage state. The western part of North America, the southern part of South America, many of the Asiatic and African islands, New Holland, the interior and western and southern part of Africa, are all in this condition.

8. Roving tribes, who live principally by pasturage, are in a state called barbarous. They have droves of cattle, with which they pass from one fertile spot to another. They live principally upon milk and the flesh of their cattle.

9. Their houses are not like ours, large and convenient. They are light tents, the covering of which is usually of cloth, or skins, and may be removed with ease. They have a knowledge of some of the arts of cooking, and manufacture some clothes. But on the whole their condition is not a happy one.

10. In Asia there are many nations of this character. The Arabs, Tartars, and Thibetians, live generally in this way. In Africa, particularly in the deserts, there are tribes of people who live in tents, and move with their cattle from place to place. Barbarous nations have generally little humanity.

11. People living in cities are called civilized.

Those nations which understand the art of building good houses, making clothes for wearing, and that know how to dress or cook vegetables well for food, are called civilized. They generally live in towns, and have ships, which go to various parts of the world, to exchange the fruits and manufactures of one country for those of another. This is called commerce. Civilized countries are by far the happiest.

12. All Europe, the greater part of America, the northern part of Africa, and generally the south-eastern coasts of Asia, may be called civilized.

13. The degrees of civilization are, however, very different. The inhabitants of China, and the Japan Isles, know how to build houses, and are very ingenious in their manufactures, but they have by no means so much knowledge of the various arts which are necessary to make life comfortable and happy, as is possessed in England, France, and other parts of Europe, and in the United States of America.

14. You must also understand that there are some nations which are in a middle state, between civilization and barbarism. There are others, also, that partake both of the barbarous and savage state.

15. In general a nation is cruel in proportion as it

is savage. People are usually humane and kind in proportion as they are civilized.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is meant by the natural divisions of the earth? Why are the divisions of land and water called natural divisions? What does natural geography treat or tell of? 3. What is meant by civil divisions? What does civil geography include? 4. What other portion is there beside natural and civil geography? What does moral geography tell or treat of? Is moral geography interesting? 5. How do savages live? 6. Do savages cultivate the earth? What kind of houses have savages? How do they dress? Do they know how to build good houses? Do they know how to make good clothes? Do they know how to cook meat and vegetables so as to make good food? Have they any books? Are savages ignorant? Are they rich? Are they happy? 7. What parts of the world are inhabited by savages? 8. How do those nations live which are called barbarous? 9. What kind of houses have they? Have they any knowledge of the arts of clothing and cooking good food? 10. What parts of the world are inhabited by barbarous nations? 11. What people are called civilized? What arts do civilized nations understand? How do they generally live? What do civilized nations do with ships? What is commerce? What nations are the happiest? 12. What parts of the world are civilized? 13. Are all civilized nations equally civilized? Are the inhabitants of Japan and China as highly civilized as the English, French, and people of the United States? 14. Are there not some nations which combine the manners and habits of the savage and barbarous state? 15. Are not people cruel in proportion as they are savage? Are they not kind and humane in proportion as they are civilized?

LESSON LVIII.

PARLEY SHOWS THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THE PRINCIPAL OCEANS, SEAS, AND LAKES.

WHAT I have to say about the oceans, seas, and lakes, will be said in few words. It will assist you in forming correct opinions when comparing one great body of water with another.

OCEANS.

	Square miles.
The Pacific Ocean is the largest, it contains about	50,000,000
Atlantic contains	25,000,000
Indian	14,000,000
Southern	10,000,000
Northern	1,000,000

SEAS.

The Chinese Sea is the largest, it contains about	1,000,000
Caribbean . contains	800,000
Mediterranean	600,000
Sea of Okotsk	500,000
Black Sea	200,000
Caspian (which in fact is only a lake)	180,000

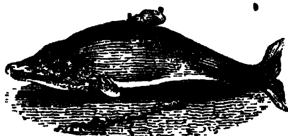
LAKES.

The largest lake in the world, if we except the Caspian, is in America.

	Miles long.	Miles broad.
Lake Superior, the largest, is about	480	100
Michigan	400	50
Huron	250	100
Winipeg	180	110
Erie	260	60
Ontario	170	40
Baikal, in Asia	410	22½ to 60
Aral, in Asia	160	60
Tchad, in Africa	200	150

QUESTIONS.

Which is the largest ocean? Which is the next in size? Which is the largest sea? Where is it situated? Which is the largest lake? Where is it?



LESSON LIX.

LENGTH OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

It will be well for you to know about the lengths of the principal rivers in the world; not that it matters to you, at all, to know this to a nicety; a general knowledge is all that I undertake to give you, and, therefore, should I represent the rivers to be a few miles longer or shorter than they really are, it will be of little consequence. Different travellers form different opinions about such matters, and hardly any two altogether agree. I will give you the length of the rivers in round numbers as correctly as I can.

	Miles long.
The Mississippi, United States, America, if we trace it from its mouth to the source of the Missouri, is the longest river in the world; it being about	3500
From the source of the Mississippi to the sea is about	2250

		Miles long.
The Red	Branches of the Mississippi	1500
Arkansas	Branches of the Mississippi	2000
Yellow Stone	Branches of the Mississippi	1500
Ohio	Branches of the Mississippi	1150
The Amazon is the largest in the world; reckoning from its source to its end, without taking in the windings, it is about		3200
Rio de la Plata, South America		2130
Obi, Siberia, Asia		2800
Tocantins	Branches of the Amazon	1300
Madeira	Branches of the Amazon	2000
Yeneisei, Siberia		2900
Nile, Africa		2750
Niger, or Quarra, Africa		2300
Yangtse, Kiang, China		2700
Lena, Siberia		2500
Columbia, North America		1090
Wolga, Russia in Europe		1906
Amoor, Chinese Tartary		2240
St. Lawrence, including Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, N. America		2000
Rio Bravo del Norte, Mexico		1250
Hoang Ho, China		2400
Danube, Europe		1630

	Miles long.
The Indus, Hindoostan	1700
Euphrates, Turkey in Asia	1360
Tigris, a branch of the Euphrates . . .	920
Ganges, Hindoostan	1350
Burrampooter, or Brahmapoutra, Thibet .	1500
Orinoco, Colombia	1150
Irrawaddy, Birmah	1100
Dnieper, Russia in Europe	1050
Don, Russia in Europe	860
Senegal, Africa	850
Rhine, Germany	830
Northern Dwina, Russia in Europe . .	700
Gambia, Africa	600
Elbe, Germany	580
Vistula, Prussia	650
Susquehanna, including Chesapeake Bay	600
Oder, Prussia	460
Tagus, Spain	520
Loire, France	620
Mobile, Alabama	500
Savannah, Georgia	500
Potomac, Maryland	450
Connecticut, New England	400
Delaware, Middle States	400

	Miles long.
The Hudson, New York	350
Severn, England	210
Thames, England	240
Shannon, Ireland	220
Trent, England	200
Tay, Scotland	185
Forth, Scotland	110

QUESTIONS.

Which is the longest river in the world? Which is the largest? Where is it? Can you tell me which is the longest river in North America? Which in South America? Which is the longest in Asia? Can you remember in what part of it? Which is the longest in Africa? Do you remember where it empties itself? Which is the longest in Europe? How long is the Thames? The Tay? and the Forth?



LESSON LX.

HEIGHT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS AND OTHER PLACES ON THE GLOBE.

If it be at all necessary for you to have something like a correct knowledge of the length of the principal rivers, it is equally so, that you should form a proper estimate of the height of the mountains. I will give you the height of them in miles. What I said about the rivers will apply to the mountains also, we need not be over nice and exact; a general account is all that will be given by Peter Parley.

	Miles.
Dhawalagiri, highest of the Himmaleh or Himalaya mountains, in Thibet . . . . about	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Nevado de Sorata, highest peak of the Andes, Colombia, South America, nearly	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Cotopaxi, highest volcano, Colombia, nearly . .	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Chimborazo, in the Andes, Colombia, S. America	4
Mount St. Elias, highest in North America, north west coast	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Elborus, highest of the Caucasian mountains, Georgia, in Asia, nearly	$3\frac{1}{2}$

	Miles.
Popocatepetl, highest in Mexico, . . about	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mont Blanc, highest summit of the Alps, Savoy .	3
Mont Rosa, next highest of the Alps, Piedmont .	3
Antisana, hamlet, or farm house, highest inhabited spot on the globe, Colombia	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Atlas, Barbary	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Teneriffe, Canary islands	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Guanca Velica, town, Peru	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Rocky Mountains, highest in United States' territory	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Mont Perdu, highest of the Pyrenees, France	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Peak of Mulhacen, Granada, Spain	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Etna, highest volcano in Europe, island of Sicily	2
Mowna Roa, island of Owyhee	2
Kalitskoi, one of the highest of the Altay mountains, Tartary	2
Lebanon, Turkey in Asia	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Quito, city, Colombia	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Ararat, Turkey in Asia	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Hermon, Turkey in Asia	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Puebia de los Angelos, city, Mexico, nearly . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$
St. Barnard's Monastery, highest inhabited spot in Europe, Switzerland	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Mexico, city, Mexico	$1\frac{1}{2}$

	Miles.
Parnassus, highest in Greece, nearly . . about	1½
White Mountains, highest in New England, New Hampshire, nearly	1½
Olympus, famous in ancient fable, Greece . . .	1¼
Hecla, a volcano in Iceland	1
Vesuvius, a volcano, Naples, in Italy	½
Mansfield Mountain, highest of the Green Moun-	¾
tains, in Vermont	¾
Saddle Mountain, highest in Massachusetts . .	¾
Ben Nevis, the highest in Great Britain, Scotland	¾
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, Africa . .	¾
Ghauts, Hindoostan	¾
Otter Peak, highest in the Blue Ridge, Virginia .	¾
Round Top, highest of the Catskill Mountains, New York	¾
Snowdon, highest in Wales, more than	½
Madrid, city, Spain, nearly	½
Geneva, city, Switzerland	¼

QUESTIONS.

In what part of the world is the highest mountain? How high is it? What is the name of it? Where is the mountain next in height? What

is the name of it? Is there any other in South America nearly as high? Do you remember the name of the highest mountain in Europe? In what country of Europe is it? What mountain is the highest in North America? What in Africa? How high is the highest inhabited spot in the world? Where is it? What is the highest mountain in the United States' territory? Which is the highest in Great Britain?



CAPTAIN ROSS AMONG ICEBERGS.

LESSON LXI.

PARLEY GIVES THE NAMES AND POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CAPITALS OF COUNTRIES.

I WILL give you the names of some of the chief cities in the world, and if you should think me incorrect, in regard to the number of people that live in them, you can set off as soon as you like, and count them for yourselves.

Chief cities.		Inhabitants.
Stockholm . . .	in Sweden has about	80,000
Bergen	Norway	20,000
Copenhagen . . .	Denmark . . .	110,000
London	England . . .	1,500,000
Edinburgh	Scotland . . .	140,000
Dublin	Ireland	200,000
Paris	France	700,000
Madrid	Spain	170,000
Lisbon	Portugal	240,000
Amsterdam . . .	Holland	220,000
Brussels	Belgium	90,000
Petersburgh . . .	Russia	320,000

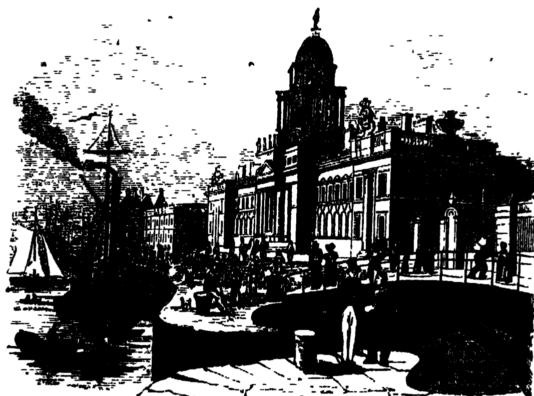
Chief cities.		Inhabitants.
Warsaw	in Poland . has about	100,000
Berlin	Prussia	182,000
Vienna	Austria	300,000
Prague	Bohemia	90,000
Buda	Hungary	30,000
Berne	Switzerland	13,000
Rome	Italy	160,000
Naples	Italy	364,000
Florence	Italy	80,000
Constantinople	Turkey	700,000
Ispahan	Persia	250,000
Mecca	Arabia	18,000
Pekin*	China	2,000,000
Jeddo	Japan	1,500,000
Morocco	Morocco	250,000
Cairo	Egypt	280,000
Cape of Good Hope	Caffraria	18,000
Timbuctoo	Nigritia	12,000
Lima	Peru	70,000
Montreal	Canada	20,000
Quebec	Canada	20,000

* Some geographers estimate the population of Pekin at only one million three hundred thousand, and, all things considered, this seems more likely to be correct than the number given above.

Chief cities.		Inhabitants.
New York	in the United States, about	204,000
Philadelphia		170,000
Mexico	Mexican States . .	170,000

QUESTIONS.

Which is the capital of China? How many people is it supposed to contain? Are there not different opinions as to the amount of its population? Which are the capitals of Holland, Portugal, and Spain? How many inhabitants are in London? How many in New York? and Philadelphia?



LESSON LXII.

PARLEY SPEAKS A LITTLE ABOUT MAPS.

1. You may remember that as soon as ever I began to describe Europe to you, I gave you a particular charge to *look at your map.* There is so much information got from maps, and they make things so plain and so easy, that by attending to them geography becomes quite a pastime.

2. Maps either give you a general view of the earth, or a particular one. If you want to see how large Europe is, compared with Asia, you should look at the map of the world, or, a map of the two hemispheres, or halves, of the world. If you wish to see in what part of Great Britain Cumberland is to be found, you should look at the map of England.

3. Maps are made to a certain scale, and this scale even if it be not placed at the bottom, may always be seen by looking at the degrees of latitude on the sides of the map: ten degrees may be expressed by a half inch scale as well as by one double the size.

4. Sometimes there is placed an arrow or fleur de lis, on one side a map, to point to the north, but when this is not the case the top of the map is intended to be northward, the bottom southward, the right hand eastward, and the left hand westward. I think you can hardly fail to understand and remember this.

5. The lines which run across the map, parallel with the equator, will point out the degree of latitude of any place. If for instance, a cross line run through York in England, follow up the line to the side of the map, and you will find it almost touching the number 54, and that number being to the north of the equator, it shows York to be nearly 54 degrees north latitude. The lines which run up and down the map, and cross the equator, show the longitude in the same manner.

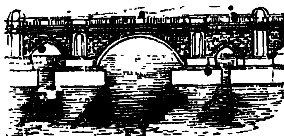
6. The most northern part of the map of the world is call the north pole, and the most southern part is called the south pole; while the long straight line which cuts the two hemispheres or half worlds each into two equal parts, is called the Equator. Sometimes maps are coloured, that one country may be more plainly distinguished from another.

7. Every degree marked on the map stands for

sixty nine miles and a half at the equator, but these degrees get less as they approach the poles. By looking at different countries on the map you not only find out where they are, and of what size they are, but also whether they are hot or cold. The nearer they are to the equator, the hotter they are; the nearer to the poles the colder. All these things are very easy to be remembered.

QUESTIONS.

1. Do maps render the study of geography easy? 2. What is the difference between a general and a particular map? 3. How do you know the scale on which a map is made? 4. Which is the north of a map? Which the east? 5. What are the lines which run across a map? What are those which go up and down it? 6. What is the line called which passes through the middle of the map of the world? 7. What may you learn of countries by looking at them on the map?



LESSON LXIII.

PARLEY DESCRIBES THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

1. I DARE say that you have seen a globe, and that I hardly need tell you it is a round ball, on which is drawn the forms of the different portions of land and water on the face of the earth. I am now speaking of the terrestrial globe, for the celestial globe has only the stars drawn upon it, and the principal figures into which those stars have been formed, for the purpose of remembering the various groups.

2. The principal use of the globes is this, that they give a better representation of the earth and the position of the heavenly bodies than maps do, and that, by their construction, and the different parts attached to them, they enable us to make experiments, and arrive at conclusions in a very satisfactory manner.

3. Perhaps if you have no globes now, you may have them at some future time, and I will therefore not confuse you by entering into any difficult explanations, but say a few words in a very plain way.

When you have got globes you will soon learn what now would be difficult to you.

4. I shall only speak of the terrestrial globe. It turns round in the same way as the world does, just as if a spindle ran through the middle of it; the top end of the spindle is the north pole, and the opposite end is the south pole. There are many curious contrivances about the globe, which might be made clear to you in half an hour, if a globe were before you, but which would take a long time to explain, the globe not being present.

5. There is the wooden horizon which surrounds the globe to represent the horizon round the world; there is the brass meridian, in which the globe is suspended. There is the hour circle, and the quadrant of altitude, and the mariner's compass; all these are absolutely necessary to measure distances, to ascertain time, and solve useful problems.

6. When you hear of the four cardinal points you must remember that they mean, East, West, North, and South. The equator, or as it is often called the equinoctial line, divides the globes into two parts, the north hemisphere, and the south hemisphere. There are circles on the globes which you must by and by

understand, and meridians, and the ecliptic, and parallels of latitude, and other things.

7. There is on the globe a line forming a circle, which crosses the equatorial line in a slanting direction. It is called the Ecliptic, and the zodiac is an imaginary belt that extends eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic.

8 As the earth goes round the sun in its yearly course, the latter seems to describe a certain path in the heavens among the stars. It is this path that the zodiac of the globe represents. It is divided into twelve signs or constellations of stars, six northern, and six southern; first I will give you the northern six, Aries ♈, the Ram; Taurus ♉, the Bull; Gemini ♊, the Twins; Cancer ♋, the Crab; Leo ♌, the Lion; and Virgo ♍, the Virgin.

9. Now I will give you the remainder; Libra ♎, the Balance; Scorpio ♏, the Scorpion; Sagittarius ♐, the Archer; Capricornus ♑, the Goat; Aquarius ♒, the Waterman; and Pisces ♓, the Fishes. Each of these signs contains thirty degrees, so that, in the whole, they make up three hundred and sixty degrees. There is a sign for every month of the year; you will understand these things better by and by.

10. The first time you can get some one to give you a lecture on the globes, be sure that you embrace the opportunity. It will enlarge your understanding, and give you a clearer conception of the earth and the heavens than you now have. Add to your knowledge a little every day, and at the year's end you will be a great deal wiser.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a globe? 2. What is the principal use of the globe? 4. Why is the globe made to turn round? 5. What does the wooden horizon on the globe represent? Of what use are the brass meridian, the hour circle, and the quadrant of altitude? 6. Which are the four cardinal points? 7. Which is the ecliptic? What is the zodiac? 8. Do you remember the names of any of the signs of the zodiac? 9. How many degrees does each sign contain?



LESSON LXIV.

PARLEY SAYS SOMETHING ON LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

1. I WELL remember that when I was a boy, the words latitude and longitude puzzled me sadly, but when I went to sea, I soon knew what they meant very well.

2. You have not forgotten that the equator cuts the globe into two parts, running right through the middle of it. Now latitude means the distance from the equator towards the poles.

3. As the whole globe is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, and as the distance between the equator and either of the poles is but a fourth of that, so it follows that no place can have more than ninety degrees latitude. If a place be situated half way between the equator and the north pole, it must have forty-five degrees north latitude. If it be situated a quarter of the way towards the south pole it must have twenty-two degrees and a half south latitude.

4. Longitude is the distance east or west from any spot fixed upon. If from any given point you travel

eastward round the globe, while another travels westward at the same rate, you will meet just on the opposite part of the world to that whence you set out; the one will have travelled one hundred and eighty degrees east, and the other the same distance west, but if you should each of you stop half way, you would then be in ninety degrees east longitude of the starting point, and the other would be in ninety degrees west longitude. Degrees of longitude grow gradually shorter from the equator to the poles, because all the lines converge towards the poles, as you will see by looking at a map of the world.

5. Longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich, by English people, but different nations calculate their longitude from what place they choose. The place whence longitude is reckoned is called the first meridian, and it is quite as easy to reckon the longitude east and west of this, as it is to calculate the latitude north and south towards the poles.

6. If you want to find the latitude of a place on the globe, turn the globe round till the place comes to the edge of the brazen meridian. Look at the degree marked on the meridian, for that is the latitude north or south, as the case may be.

7. If you wish to find the longitude of any place, bring it in the same way as before to the brazen meridian, and look at the degree marked on the equator for the longitude. Now can any thing in the world be plainer than this? but remember, an hour's lecture on the globes by a clever person, will give you more information about these matters than I can give you in a month.

QUESTIONS.

2. What is latitude? 4. What is longitude? 5. Whence is longitude reckoned by the English? 6. How do you find the latitude of any place on the globe? 7. How do you find the longitude?



LESSON LXV.

PARLEY CONCLUDES.

Having now ended all that I intend to say to you on the subject of geography, let me hope that you have not been inattentive to what I have told you. You know that the bee will get honey from every flower, and you in like manner, should get wisdom from every book you read.

The knowledge you have obtained of the world, of its climate, inhabitants, and varied productions, should lead you to honour and love, more than ever, the Great and Merciful Being by whose power all things are made, and by whose goodness they are preserved.

Your knowledge of the different people of the world should make you desirous to imitate the wise and good, and shun the foolish and the bad. You should be ashamed of all that is unjust and cruel, and unworthy and wicked, and encourage a noble desire to attain all that is worthy, and generous, and excellent.

Knowledge, like fire and water, is only good when put to a good purpose, fire will burn up weeds, or set a corn field in a blaze; water will fertilize a land, or devastate a country; the use to which these things are put, and not the power they possess, constitutes the advantage we derive from them.

If you are given to reflection, you will see how well applied knowledge supplies our wants, lessens our troubles, and adds to our happiness; a knowledge of the world, its inhabitants, and its productions should be possessed by every one.

Different countries and climates have their different advantages. The hot countries have gold, diamonds, and precious stones, ivory and ebony, with delicious fruits, medicinal drugs, and odoriferous perfumes; while the colder climes are well supplied with skins, and warm furs, timber, excellent iron, and abundance of berries. The milder parts of the earth have crops of grain, vegetables, delicious water, and most of those things which constitute comfort. When different nations interchange their several commodities in a fair and friendly spirit they greatly add to each other's welfare.

The great end of travelling should oe to spread

abroad in other countries what is excellent in our own, and to bring back from them, all that it is desirable we should attain; thus man becomes a friend and a brother, instead of what he too often is, an enemy and an oppressor.

Many countries of the world once the most powerful, are now the most weak, and some, which in ancient times were almost unknown, are now the most mighty.

You have not forgotten, I dare say, that Australia is the largest island in the world; the Pacific, the largest ocean; the Chinese, the largest sea; Superior, the largest lake; Amazon, the largest river; and Dhawaligiri the highest mountain.

The largest fish that swims in the sea is the whale; the largest animal that lives on the land is the elephant; and the largest bird is the ostrich.

If you were to ask the different people of the world which is the best country, most of them would reply, it was that in which they were born. I am very willing that every man should think so, and also try to become the best man in it. If Peter Parley had tried from his youth up, to become the wisest and best

man in America he would have been ten times wiser, and twenty times better than he now is.

Though I now bid you farewell, it is with the hope of our meeting again. If you are not tired of an old man's tales, you shall soon have some more [illegible] them from your friend

PETER PARLEY.



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